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EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES ECONOMIC STRENGTH OF CEMA COUNTRIES

LD071011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Community's Mighty Strength"]

[Text] Under the leadership of their Marxist-Leninist parties the socialist countries' working people are successfully resolving the tasks of creating a new society. The fraternal states' material and technical base is expanding and strengthening yearly and their influence on the course of world events is increasing.

The socialist community today is the world's most dynamic economic force, developing at a high, steady pace. Whereas three decades ago the CEMA countries produced 18 percent of world output, they now produce approximately one-third. They used to account for 15 percent of world national income, but now the figure is 25 percent. In the seventies alone these countries' national income increased 60 percent. There has been a substantial increase in the working people's real wages, and the level of the population's prosperity has risen.

The fraternal countries took a big new step forward in all spheres of economic and cultural building in 1979. The increase in national income in the majority of them, according to preliminary data, stood at 3-8 percent. A further broadening of industrial and agricultural production occurred in the community countries.

World socialism convincingly demonstrates its historic advantages. Its achievements are inseparably linked with the name of V.I. Lenin and with the realization of the behests of the proletariat's leader on the vital importance of unity and close all-round fraternal cooperation among the peoples which have embarked on the path of socialism. Preparing widely to celebrate the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth, the peoples of the community countries are augmenting their efforts in labor and striving for new successes in the building of socialism and communism.

The fraternal countries' pulse beats in unison. Plenums of the central committees of the ruling Marxist-Leninist parties and sessions of the supreme organs of people's power were held on the eve of the new-year festival. They summed up the work over the past period, analyzed the reasons for shortcomings and omissions and outlined ways to resolve urgent problems. Special attention was devoted to the persistent quest for internal reserves and to the skillful use of the fraternal states' combined experience in realizing creative tasks.

Backed by the results achieved and their increased potential, the community countries determined high targets for this year. Thus in Bulgaria, the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Mongolia it is planned to increase national income by between 3.7 and 9 percent compared with 1979 and the volume of industrial production by between 4 and 11.3 percent. The working people of Hungary, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam and other socialist countries plan to scale new heights in national economic development. Economic achievements will make it possible to implement measures to further raise the population's material and cultural living standards.

The fraternal parties and peoples regard the dynamic development of their countries' national economy and progressive movement in close association with the deepening of economic integration, which has become a mighty and stable factor in the all-round progress of our community states. Their common course is one of intensive cooperation and specialization among the socialist countries' economies. This proven path leads reliably to scaling the heights of scientific and technical progress and increasing production efficiency and output quality in the interests of constant growth in the working people's well-being. [paragraph continues]

The fraternal countries focus their attention on implementing the long-term targeted cooperation programs in very important spheres of material production. The immediate tasks connected with realizing the corresponding measures were examined recently at the 93d CEMA Executive Committee session, which reaffirmed the fraternal countries' firm resolve to continue broadening and deepening economic ties in every possible way.

The fruitful results of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's traditional Crimea meetings and talks last year with the leaders of other socialist states are of great significance in further strengthening cooperation among the fraternal parties and countries. The accords reached in the Crimea gave a new boost to the coordination of action in the short and long term. This is all the more important now that the fraternal countries' communist and workers parties have entered the period of active preparation for their routine congresses, which will determine important new milestones on the path of building developed socialism and communism. The Eighth PZPR Congress will open in February and the 12th Supreme forum of Hungarian Communists in March. The Second Communist Party of Cuba Congress and the Sixth Korean Workers Party Congress will also be held. A number of other fraternal parties of the socialist countries will hold their supreme forums next year. The preparations for the party congresses are accompanied by the masses' growing political and labor activeness.

International socialist competition has become a noteworthy phenomenon of our times. The Red Csepel and Volga motor vehicle plant initiatives have encountered a deep response in the community countries. A glorious tradition is developing of greeting portentous events in the life of the fraternal peoples with production successes. These days progressive collectives in our country and in other community states are adopting pledges to mark the Supreme Communist forums with labor gifts and with exact observance of cooperation deliveries. This movement is profoundly patriotic and internationalist in nature.

The strengthening might of world socialism and its steadily growing authority enable the fraternal countries, acting as a united, cohesive family, increasingly resolutely to uphold their positions in the world arena and consistently to implement the policy of insuring peace and of detente and disarmament. This joint, coordinated policy of the socialist states accords with the interests of all peoples and enjoys ardent approval and support. Fettering imperialism's aggressiveness and frustrating its adventurist designs, the community countries are comprehensively helping the revolutionary, liberation movement and playing the decisive role in the struggle to strengthen peace and for mankind's social progress.

CEMA FINANCIAL BODY HOLDS MEETING IN BUCHAREST

LD311421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Bucharest, 26 January--A scheduled session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Currency and Financial Questions has been held here in which delegations from the CEMA countries and Yugoslavia and representatives from the International Economic Cooperation Bank and International Investment Bank took part.

The commission examined currency and financial questions connected with the implementation of the provisions of the comprehensive program and the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 33d CEMA session and the CEMA Executive Committee and approved measures for the further improvement of its activity. The commission also approved the report on work done in 1979 and examined other questions.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL: USSR TO CONTINUE POLICY OF DETENTE

LD061555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Following the Leninist Course of Peace"]

[Text] The international situation is characterized in our time by acute struggle between the forces of peace, freedom and justice on the one hand and the forces of militarism and national and social oppression on the other. In this difficult confrontation the scales of history are tipping increasingly in favor of those who advocate averting the conflagration of a new war and who resolutely defend the cause of national independence and progress. The Soviet Union--the reliable bulwark of peace and the peoples' freedom--and the other countries of the fraternal socialist community march in their vanguard.

The peace-loving nature of Soviet foreign policy arises from the very nature of our socialist state, where power belongs to the working people. "...In contrast to the old society," K. Marx once wrote, "with its economic poverty and political insanity, a new society is coming into being, whose international principle will be peace, since every people will have one and the same master--labor." In confirmation of this brilliant prediction, the world's first socialist state announced its birth with the Leninist Decree on Peace. In this document socialism's historic mission--to eliminate war from the life of society--was proclaimed as the concrete foreign policy task of the republic of soviets.

Our country steadily implements the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Following these principles, the CPSU displays constant concern for further strengthening the socialist countries' unity and cohesion and consolidating solidarity with peoples fighting against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism and for an end to the arms race and disarmament.

Our party's consistent implementation of the peace program put forward by the 24th and developed by the 25th CPSU Congress has made it possible to achieve a notable improvement in the international political climate and break the tragic cycle in which peace was only a brief respite between world wars. Thanks to the efforts of the USSR and the other socialist community countries a number of important East-West agreements have been signed, including the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki. These agreements have promoted the normalization of interstate relations and the deepening of detente, particularly in Europe. The results achieved give rise to legitimate pride among Soviet people, the fraternal peoples of socialist countries and all who spare no efforts in the struggle for peace and advocate deepening detente.

However, at the junction of the seventies and eighties the world situation has become appreciably more complicated. The responsibility for this rests with imperialist forces, and above all certain U.S. circles which saw the relaxation of tension as an obstacle to their aggressive plans and to the policy of blackmail and diktat with respect to other peoples. It was these forces which, back in 1978, at the May session of the NATO Council in Washington foisted on the bloc member countries an automatic annual increase in military expenditure up to the end of the 20th century. Stepping up the pressure on its allies and drawing them onto the dangerous path of militarism, the U.S. Government is elaborating more and more new long-term arms programs, widening the network of military bases in different parts of the world and feverishly knocking together the so-called "quick reaction corps," which is intended to be an instrument of military interference by Washington in independent states' affairs.

The list of unsavory actions by the U.S. ruling circles in undermining the cause of international detente was recently extended by President Carter's decision to freeze indefinitely the Senate examination of the SALT II treaty, which if ratified could open the way to major steps in the disarmament sphere. An extremely unfavorable effect was produced on the situation in Europe and throughout the world by the decision, adopted by NATO at the U.S. demand, to deploy new medium-range nuclear missile facilities in a number of West European countries, leading to another twist in the arms race and complicating the holding of disarmament talks. Judging by the President's recent message to the U.S. Congress, the Washington administration intends to whip up the "cold war" atmosphere further and speak the language of force and diktat to other states.

Seeking to justify and camouflage their line of undermining the relaxation of international tension, Washington and its underlings have recently launched an unprecedented anti-Soviet campaign in connection with events in Afghanistan. The pitch of this lying and hypocritical campaign completely gives away its organizers, whose plans to deprive Afghanistan of independence and turn it into an imperialist military bridgehead on our country's southern border were thwarted by the timely act of assistance undertaken by the USSR at the Afghan Government's request. The American Government is trying to present this lawful act by the USSR as all but a "threat to international peace" and on that basis is taking arbitrary "punishment" measures against our state, in the form of unilaterally refusing to fulfill treaties [dogovori] and agreements concluded earlier, and is undermining international cooperation in various spheres.

The Soviet Union has already demonstrated repeatedly that it is capable of standing up for itself and its allies and friends. The USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact are fully determined to defend all that is positive that has been created over the years by the collective efforts of states to consolidate security and develop peaceful cooperation, particularly in Europe. They are firmly convinced that the policy of detente has deep roots and that the powerful forces of today are on its side. That means that despite the intrigues of the enemies of peace, detente has every chance of remaining the leading trend in relations between states.

"Soviet people and our friends abroad can be sure that the Leninist foreign policy course is unswerving," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said. "It is determined by CPSU congress decisions and is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines a consistent love of peace with a firm rebuff to aggression. It has justified itself in past decades and we will continue to follow it in the future. Nobody will force us off this course."

ZORIN ADDRESSES GENEVA HUMAN RIGHTS SESSION

LD061251 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet representative, Valerian Zorin, has said Western countries are trying to use the United Nations Human Rights Commission as an instrument for interference in other countries' affairs. Speaking at the commission's session in Geneva, he described the debate [word indistinct] over Sakharov there as a deliberate attempt to distract the session's attention from the really acute problems of human rights in such countries as Chile and South Africa and also on (?Israeli-held) territories. Valerian Zorin said Sakharov had not been arrested nor [as heard] imprisoned, nor has he been subjected to threats, even though he violated his country's laws.

Protest Over Kampuchea's Presence

LD062052 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, February 6, TASS--Head of the USSR delegation Valerian Zorin declared a protest at the session of the U.S. Human Rights Commission today against the presence in the Hall of Representatives of "Democratic Kampuchea." Stressing that the Kampuchean people has overthrown the hateful bloody Pot Pot regime and proclaimed the People's Republic of Kampuchea, he went on to say: No Pol Pot state exists, and its so-called representatives do not represent anybody but their own selves. The sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people is the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, which exercises full power all over the country's territory.

The delegations of the Belorussian SSR, Poland, the Mongolian People's Republic, Bulgaria, Cuba, the SRV and Ethiopia have also declared against the presence of the Pol Pot political ghosts in the Palace of Nations.

The delegates of the USA and China, who were in a hurry to assist the Pol Pot puppets, for lack of arguments had recourse to slanderous attacks against the Kampuchean people, which is building a new life, and against their legitimate government.

GLUKHOV PRAISES DECISION BY MEXICO CITY OLYMPICS MEETING

LD062306 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] On Tuesday evening after a 2-day conference in Mexico City the Association of the National Olympic Committees rejected the call for boycotting the upcoming summer Olympic games in Moscow. We bring you a comment by our news analyst Vladimir Glukho:

It's been nearly 1 month since President Carter first called for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics. Since then the United States administration has been twisting many arms to support what was from the start an unpopular idea. Just how unpopular is now clear after the Mexico City conference of the prestigious international organization which deals directly with the Olympic movement.

There were several reasons why the Association of National Olympic Committees voted as it did. First, President Carter's call is in clear contradiction to Olympic rules; it runs counter to the law which states that Olympic policy cannot be determined by a country's political leaders. It violates the Olympic Charter, which specifies where and how the Olympics are to be held. It defies the Olympic concept of keeping sports and politics separate. Finally, it ignores the views and hopes of people all over the world.

Many predicted the international Olympic body would reject it out of hand, which is exactly what happened. The sharp whistle of the international umpire put an end to this not too subtle political game. There's really nothing strange in what's happened. What is strange though is this intention of the White House to back a project that serves no one, including the United States. A recent UPI poll of American athletes showed that 95 percent of the sportsmen in that country are dead set against it. This alone could set the administration thinking. As things stand today the anti-Moscow Olympics idea has been slapped down. To continue to support it can inevitably lead only to a total loss of face.

BEGLOV SCORES WASHINGTON'S 'HYSTERICAL' ANTIDETENTE 'CAMPAIGN'

LD051305 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 25 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Spartak Beglov article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Sabotage Against Detente"]

[Text] The older generations remember well those not so very distant times when one world war was succeeded by only a brief peaceful interlude before giving way to another world war. If imperialism was still the complete master of the world situation, this fatal cycle would hardly have been broken. But in the second half of our century, by the joint efforts of peace-loving forces, it has proved possible to break this tragic cycle in mankind's development. This became possible thanks above all to the decisive influence of socialism upon the destinies of the world.

It is thanks to the new world correlation of forces that the relaxation of international tension has become a fact--that course of equitable cooperation between peoples in conditions of peaceful coexistence and restraint of the arms race. "We Soviet people, our friends--the peoples of fraternal socialist countries, and all who have fought and are fighting for peace, detente and peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems--are rightly proud of this historic result," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions.

Detente is the common property of the world's peoples, just as every success for the cause of social transformations and national liberation movements which break the chains of old and new colonialism and the fetters of feudalism is a common success for the forces of peace and progress. It is also true that every act of imperialist sabotage against the forces of socialism and national democratic revolutions is inevitably spearheaded against the cause of detente too. Clear confirmation of this is provided by the notable complication in the international situation at the watershed between the seventies and the eighties.

The wave of revolution swept away the despotic shah's regime in Iran--a regime that was the henchman of American monopolies. In Afghanistan the revolution opened up the path for the country's awakening after many centuries of feudal domination. Moved by a feeling of revenge, the U.S. ruling "establishment" set in motion against Iran the machinery of overt military pressure, economic blockade and diplomatic blackmail. The same forces have begun to weave a web of conspiracies and sabotage around Afghanistan, taking the path of direct aggression against that country by means of infiltrating counterrevolutionary gangs onto its territory.

The avalanche of bellicose anti-Soviet propaganda which fell on the world after the Soviet Union helped the Afghan people, at their request, to implement the legitimate right to defend revolutionary gains against outside encroachments has finally exposed the designs of the enemies of detente. On seeing the unbridled fervor with which Washington politicians have attacked detente, one cannot fail to draw the conclusion that the course of peaceful coexistence and cooperation was, as it were, a burden on some of the leading figures in the American administration and that they were only waiting for a convenient pretext to strike out against that course.

The so-called "new U.S. strategy" or "Carter doctrine" which American propaganda has started shouting about is nothing but a refurbished "position of strength" policy against world socialism and the national liberation movement. [paragraph continues]

Its new appearance to the world is by no means the result of a sudden "miraculous" resurrection. The whole of the present Washington administration's course over the last 3 years has been marked by flouted promises and agreements. Instead of the promise to reduce the annual U.S. expenditure on military preparations by $5-7 billion, we have the gigantic leap from $94 billion in 1976 to nearly $140 billion in the current budget. Instead of the promise to end the U.S. role as "world weapons dealer" we have a 50 percent increase in the profits of the American dealers in death.

After the fine words about "liberating mankind from the burden of nuclear weapons," the new MX, Trident and Pershing II nuclear missile systems and cruise missiles were put on the conveyor belt. The agreement reached in October 1977 with the Soviet Union concerning a common approach to a peace settlement in the Near East was flouted by Washington 7 weeks later in favor of a separate deal between Israel and Egypt and to the detriment of the Arab peoples' vital interests. At the Belgrade meeting of representatives of countries which took part in the all-European conference American diplomacy refused to discuss a program put forward by the Soviet Union for measures in military detente in Europe in the spirit of the Helsinki accords. Instead Washington unleashed a real "psychological war" against the socialist countries under the hypocritical cover of the "campaign for human rights."

It has now become clear once and for all why this American sabotage was undertaken against peace and detente in Europe: the Pentagon was preparing the ground in advance for foisting new nuclear missile systems on the West Europeans, and this was done in 1979 in accordance with NATO's Brussels diktat. Having signed the SALT-II treaty in June 1979--a most important USSR-U.S. agreement on the mutual restraint of strategic arms--the American administration began almost immediately to connive with those opposed to its ratification and in the end froze its examination by the Senate. Having sworn, on the eve of coming to power, "not to use food as a weapon," in early 1980 President Carter unceremoniously broke contracts concluded with the Soviet Union for the sale of American wheat. The list could go on indefinitely....

President Carter has now decided to "do everything opposite of what he promised as a Presidential candidate in 1976," the West German newspaper WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE noted ironically. But those people in the West who assume that all the damage from such perfidy can be written off as affecting [only] the Soviet Union and that they can rest content with that are making a serious mistake. In fact there is not a single commitment or promise broken by Washington which does not affect the peoples' common vital interests in lasting and equal relations of peace and cooperation. The American stance of self-reliance and permissiveness conceals a profound scorn for the contribution of every government and every political force to the cause of establishing the principles of peaceful coexistence. Hence the growing protest aroused among the international public by Washington's attempts to revive the "cold war" spirit.

It is no accident that the American leadership hurried to send its envoys to the capitals of many states, above all in Western Europe, to pacify those who were dissatisfied with Uncle Sam's cowboy manners and to make its partners aline themselves with the champions of the "big stick" policy. [paragraph continues]

Even the NATO Aeropagus, not to mention the Common Market's leadership organs, are receiving America's urgings with great caution verging upon overt alarm. In particular, at an EEC Council session at the level of foreign ministers, the representatives of France, the FRG, Italy, Turkey and Denmark came out against participation in anti-Soviet "sanctions" in the economic and cultural spheres. "France will put forward no initiatives capable of renewing the 'cold war' and does not intend to use its trade relations for political purposes," French Foreign Minister J. Francois-Poncet stated. Belgium and the Netherlands also came out in defense of their right to trade with whomsoever they like. At a meeting of French and FRG leaders in Paris it was jointly stressed, as Britain's SUNDAY TIMES newspaper indicates, that "the long-term policy of detente in Europe, that is, the maintenance of good working relations with the East regardless of political differences, is too valuable to be risked."

That is understandable. Sober-minded people in the West, especially those whose power mandate is associated with the voters' instructions to consolidate peace and cooperation, cannot but be aware that their main political capital lies precisely in the achievements of the policy of detente. These are the greatly strengthened East-West political ties and contacts, the general stabilization of the atmosphere in Europe such as our continent has not known for many previous decades, the active development of exchanges in all spheres of material and spiritual activity, mutually advantageous cooperation and guaranteed employment for many hundreds of thousands of Western workers in conditions of a general crisis in the capitalist economy.

Finally, detente opened up access to real disarmament measures. The guarantee of averting a world thermonuclear war lies in the successes of detente.

Such is the real measure of the meaning and results of the labor invested in carrying out the historical turn from the "cold war" to peaceful cooperation. "In 10 years detente has taken such deep roots in life that its renunciation could only find the support of a few," the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE notes.

This is the peoples' property which is being threatened by the champions of bellicose hegemonism in Washington. But detente's foundations are stable enough to withstand this test. The optimism with which Soviet people look to the future is based on the fact that the policy which is blazing a trail for mankind toward lasting, genuinely just and democratic peace has deep roots.

"Soviet people and our friends abroad may rest assured that the Leninist foreign policy course is unswerving," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated in his answers to a PRAVDA correspondent's questions. "It is determined by CPSU congress decisions and is embodied in all our foreign policy activity. This course combines a consistent love for peace with a firm rebuff for aggression. It has justified itself in past decades and we will continue to follow it in future. Nobody will force us off this path." As many international observers are now rightly stressing, the stability and assurances of Soviet policy, which is aimed at consolidating peace, is even more clearly visible against the background of the hysterical campaign organized by Washington against the policy of detente.

GERASIMOV DEPLORES BRZEZINSKI POLICIES IN POLITICAL BIOGRAPHY

LD061633 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 30 Jan 80 p 14 LD

[Article by APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov: "Turns of Confrontation: The White House 'Eminence Grise'"]

[Text] He "has long been paying special attention to Afghanistan. Since last July he has regarded the leftwing regime in Afghanistan as vulnerable to rebels and it pleased him to hint, without saying it directly, that the United States might secretly help these rebels."

That is how TIME magazine, in its 14 January issue, describes Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security aide, known among his familiars and in the U.S. press as "Zbig." The West German magazine DER STERN notes, with others, that not a single secretary, not a single adviser is as close to Jimmy as "Zbig." He is called the White House "eminence grise." Zbig's meaderings can be seen in the previous fluctuations and zigzags of U.S. foreign policy and in its present turn toward confrontation.

Situation

Commentators have discussed at length and in detail who actually determined Washington's foreign policy: Whether it is Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, as he should do by virtue of his office, or Zbig. The authors of these articles have noted not only, and not so much, the dissimilarity of their characters as the substantial differences in approach to foreign policy problems--above all relations with the Soviet Union. For instance, former Undersecretary of State George Ball wrote that the President's aide "acts from absolutely different philosophical positions" from those of the secretary of state. It has been pointed out that as a result of U.S. foreign policy has frequently been reminiscent of the push-me-pull-you who, having two heads, hesitates over which way to go.

As of today the dispute may be regarded as ended. Richard Burt of the New York TIMES attests: "Both the champions and the critics of the energetic Columbia University professor believe that he has become the dominant force in the foreign policy apparatus." Incidentally, Vance states that he has firmly resolved to retire at the end of the present administration's term of office. It is predicted that if Carter wins the November election he will appoint Brzezinski secretary of state.

"Zbigniew Brzezinski is now on center stage," New York TIMES observer William Safire notes.

The special attention which the public and press are paying to his views and actual personality can therefore be explained and justified.

Brzezinski himself says that he is probably the "driving belt" of "those who really enjoy power and rule" and he specifies that he has in mind "those who control the main departments, the main banks and the main corporations."

Put more simply, we have before us a henchman of the monopolies.

Career

Our hero was born in 1928 in Warsaw, into the family of a diplomat in bourgeois Poland. In 1938 his father was appointed consul general in Canada, where he remained, reluctant to return to the new Poland.

Zbigniew graduated from McGill University in Montreal and went to the United States to seek a post at Harvard. However, it was precisely that post which went to another young professor--Henry Kissinger, who became Brzezinski's predecessor as the President's national security aide.

Brzezinski went to Columbia University and in 1961 became director of the newly created Research Institute on Communist Affairs.

In 1975 this institute was reformed as the broader research institute on international change. At the time Brzezinski told me that he had "been lucky enough to acquire funds for the expansion" of his institute.

Brzezinski wrote books and articles and regularly produced commentaries in NEWSWEEK--in a word, he tried constantly to be "on view" in not only the academic but the political world.

Brzezinski's old acqaintance Prof Stanley Hoffman, who studied with the hero of our sketch, recalls that the latter always put his scholarly studies second and was ready to "prostitute his talent to gain power."

"He always had a clear viewpoint on that scope," Hoffmann says. "Long ago he told me that the last thing he wanted was to be merely a well-known absent-minded professor. He literally said to me: 'Under no circumstances must you let yourself be buried alive in the university.'"

Brzezinski's time came in 1973, when a group of U.S. financiers and industrialists created the so-called Trilateral Commission. About 200 representatives of the biggest international corporations and banks and a number of scholars and lawyers were invited to join this private organization. Zbibniew Brzezinski, an energetic specialist in fighting communism, was asked to head the commission and manage its affairs.

The commission's aim was "to reveal in advance potential social crisis and prepare programs of measures to overcome them." It was something like a self-appointed "general staff" engaged in elaborating measures to delay the historical process and defend and conserve the positions of international capital in our time of social transformations and national liberation movements.

It was called the "Trilateral" Commission because one of its chief ideas was to unite the three focal areas of capitalism in the world today: the United States, West Europe and Japan.

The commission members met approximately once every 9 months to discuss particular international problems. The commission hired groups or professors and experts to compose fat preliminary reports on topics like, for instance, "Toward a Renovated World Currency System."

In selecting the composition of the commission there arose the question of who could represent the interests of the southern states in it. The choice fell on Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter. He began to make efforts and Brzezinski praised him publicly from the rostrum at the plenary session in Kyoto, Japan, in 1975. Those with power in the American world were able to have a look at the little-known governor. Carter had an opportunity to "come out into the world" from his "backwater," and his activity in the international commission blew the provincial dust from him and created a reputation for him as a knowledgeable man with broad interests, possibly even worthy of the Presidency.

Now Carter is President. Zbigniew is his assistant and members of the Trilateral Commission also hold the posts of vice president, secretary of state and secretary of defense--in all 13 members of the commission received high posts in the Carter administration. Not a commission but a breeding ground for leaders, almost a plot....

One member of the commission says:

"If Carter had not been elected, you would never have heard of the Trilateral Commission. It would probably have sunk to the bottom of the ocean like all similar undertakings."

It was only naive voters who were instilled with the idea that power in Washington had been "renewed" because new faces had appeared. Indeed, the faces are new in part, but those in power had the opportunity to size them up, approve and bless them.

At the same time Brzezinski is right in saying that "each administration leaves its own mark on foreign policy." He has the most direct bearing on today's "mask." Therefore it is important to know how he assesses the world today.

Views

The train of thought of the hero of our sketch may be judged by Brzezinski's reply to a correspondent's question about the reasons why so many actions are aimed against the United States in various countries.

Brzezinski replied "thoughtfully": "This can be related to the most elementary human emotions: to resentment, to the desire to surpass, to undermine."

And what about imperialist hegemonist policy?

In 1976 Brzezinski prepared the manuscript for the book "America in a Hostile World." The main chapter was published in the summer issue of FOREIGN POLICY magazine for 1976.

In this work Brzezinski wrote of America's isolation in the world and warned U.S. politicians against claims to being a model "liberal democracy" and against morality in foreign policy.

When the issue of the magazine containing this article was being distributed to subscribers the White House election struggle was underway and Brzezinski was preparing foreign policy speeches for candidate Carter. Their central idea was the importance of introducing the subject of "human rights" to U.S. foreign policy.

Brzezinski was thus saying two opposite things at the same time. He felt that the United States was yearning for moral values after the upheavals of the "dirty" war in Vietnam (which, incidentally, Brzezinski had once actively supported), after the exposure of CIA and FBI dirty tricks and, finally, after the ignominy of the so-called "Watergate affair," which undermined respect in central power and the mechanism of American democracy in general. Americans wanted to "purge themselves," to regain faith in their country, and the expatiations about "human rights" proved to be an "Easter egg."

Brzezinski stopped the book's publication. It would have been blatantly mistimed and would have demonstrated that the author's opinions were dictated strictly by considerations of expediency and were far closer to political calculation than to a quest for the truth.

This episode illustrates Brzezinski's talent for throwing pseudointellectual dust in people's eyes. He has a good mastery of the special "conceptual" language in which U.S. sociologists and political scientists express themselves.

For instance, one of his inventions which has stuck is the phrase "arc of crisis." The peoples of Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iran and Afghanistan have, under different conditions, each in their own way, embarked on the path of national resurrection. Discovering on the map that these countries are not far from each other and possibly regreting that Nicaragua "does not belong," Brzezinski, with a bold stroke, creates the "arc of crisis." On this metaphor a policy is built, or rather justified, but where is the "arc," let alone the "crisis" here? For instance, for whom is the fall of the shah of Iran a "crisis"?

Brzezinski plays with terminologies and neologisms he has invented as a child plays with building bricks, arranging them into stories of "theoretical" edifices which are first glance seem stable but on verification prove to be ephemeral and fragile. For instance, his main theoretical achievement is to explain to the ignorant world that it has entered the "technotronic age." In his book "Between Two Ages" Brzezinski proposed his own scheme for social development, stating that present-day society is being "transformed" into a "technotronic" one in the course of the development of technology and in particular of electronics, which gives power to those who control information. In such a society ideology counts for nothing, since people's consciousness will be totally controlled with the aid of sophisticated mass information media.

In Brzezinski's scheme it is only the name and a few details which are original. In general it repeats other schemes thought up by other scholarly defenders of capitalism. For instance, it was hard for reviewers to detect the difference between the "technotronic era" and an earlier "coinage"--"the postindustrial society." [paragraph contining]

The journal SCIENCE noted, not without malice, that the periodization suggested by Brzezinski "sheds no special light on the problem; in any event the phrase has not caught on." Indeed, the "technotronic age" has already passed into oblivion, and even the author's present post has not saved it.

Such schemes are compiled to replace the Marxist theory of the development of society from capitalism to socialism and communism. They allege that it is not socialism but a "technotronic" society which lies ahead.

Brzezinski's dissertations about the future also have another curious aspect. In the same book, "Between Two Ages"--undoubtedly his main work--the author warns of the threat to democracy from "an elite which will seek its political goals unhesitatingly using sophisticated technology to influence social behavior and to observe people closely and control them."

Brzezinski's U.S. critics believe that here he is acting in the role of provocateur: He himself is suited by this "threat" since, after all, in referring to the "threat to democracy" Brzezinski is demanding that protective steps be taken which in fact signify the renunciation of bourgeois democracy.

In this connection the U.S. journalist Craig (Karpel) has compared Brzezinski to "a usurer's debt collector." A bandit goes to a storekeeper who has run up debts and announces that he knows people who intend to break both his legs. The storekeeper rushes to the police to complain. A policeman asks the bandit:

"Did you threaten to break this man's legs?"

"Just the opposite," the fellow replies, "I only warned him that someone intends to do so."

Brzezinski has been welcoming the "threat to democracy" in question since 1967 as grounds for the need to create so-called "precrisis administration," that is, strong power which will intercept in advance all attempts to undermine it.

Brzezinski set forth his reactionary views particularly frankly in the article "Revolution and Counterrevolution," published in the journal NEW REPUBLIC in 1968. In the spring of that year student upheavals had occurred at Columbia University, and Brzezinski criticized the university leadership for its "traditions of legality," softness and other sins of "liberalism."

"It is important to take into account," the bellicose Zbig taught, "that force must be used not only to destroy a visible and blatant revolutionary threat but also to insure that revolutionary forces are unable to reawaken under the same leadership. If this leadership cannot be physically eliminated, it can at least be expelled from the country or from the area where the revolution is taking place."

In its time the article gave rise to a storm of protests, and since then Brzezinski has become more cautious in his utterances.

For all the contradictoriness of Brzezinski's individual statements and for all the superficial exoticism of the "theories" he invents, his world outlook is most definite. Commentator Joseph Kraft writes that Brzezinski is motivated by "suspicion, even revulsion for the Soviet Union.... He has adopted consistently anti-Soviet positions." This is a universal assessment of Brzezinski's political position as strictly anti-Soviet.

In 1975 he allowed me to quote the following statement in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA: "Detente is a reality. It inevitably has rises and falls." In his practical activity he is now specializing in "falls."

Take the trade sphere, for instance. In an article published in FOREIGN AFFAIRS back in 1974 Brzezinski intimidated U.S. businessmen: By doing business with the Soviet Union they were "at the same time strengthening the Soviet political system." In other words, he denied the mutually advantageous nature of Soviet-U.S. trade.

A little later, in a talk with me, he admitted that trade would "naturally" grow, but predicted that this would happen "not very rapidly." Now an antitrade ditch has been dug "unnaturally" across trading paths through indignation and whim--probably not without his active participation.

Brzezinski dreams of setting the peoples of the Soviet Union against each other. In an article entitled "Political Conclusions from Soviet National Problems" he waxed indignant at the fact that "a number of our radio broadcasts to the Soviet Union have treated national problems exclusively with restraint, while in the U.S. administration there has been virtually no discussion or action planning on these questions."

He also dreams of introducing strife to the socialist community. In 1965, in his book "Alternative To Partition. For a Broader Conception of America's Role in Europe," Brzezinski admitted that "the West cannot put an end to the communist regimes in East Europe by direct political action." However by hook or by crook an end must be put to them and he proposes a policy of "eroding," weakening and undermining the socialist countries with the aid of propaganda and the encouragement of so-called "evolutionary changes."

Brzezinski, who loves to shine by his erudition, said: "In the light of our present concerns it is appropriate to recall Fashoda." At the end of the last century Fashoda, in the Sudan, was the site of confrontation between British and French colonialists in the struggle for the Nile Valley. The French had to retreat. And Brzezinski is making today's world fit this episode from the times of the colonial partition of the world. As a most despondent conservative, he imposes the scheme of U.S.-Soviet confrontation on any world events. If Angola or Ethiopia or Afghanistan, in their struggle for independence, appeal to the Soviet Union for support, that means they are issuing a "geostrategic challenge" to America. While, on the one hand, seemingly recognizing the inevitability of changes and even renaming his institute accordingly, Brzezinski is still unable to leave the well-trodden ideological path of narrow-minded anti-Sovietism that declares the "hand of Moscow" to be the source of all changes. [paragraph continues]

As a result, for instance, instead of analyzing the nature of Iran's claims against the United States, the U.S. administration is seeking to restore its former positions there and for this purpose is intimidating Iran with the "threat from the north" and offering aid against this "threat." Instead of leaving Afghanistan in peace, Washington is rushing to arm Pakistan and the Afghan rebels, announcing the emergency, in that mountainous country far from the United States, of a direct threat to U.S. security.

It is absurd to see Fashoda in Iran or Afghanistan; events there differ fundamentally from the events in Sudan in 1898. And I would not have mentioned Fashoda had it been merely a mental game. But it is also a policy--a policy of suppressing the peoples' liberation movement on the pretext of resisting the fabricated Soviet "expansion."

It is not surprising that Brzezinski is delighted by the policy of the present Beijing leadership. On returning from a trip to China in May 1978 he called Beijing's assessment of the international situation "a masterly analysis." It is well known that this analysis declares world war to be inevitable....

The press has reported that Brzezinski set off across the Pacific to ascertain the potential for using China "as a lever which the United States could use against the Soviet Union in international affairs." After his trip Brzezinski announced that the United States and China "have a certain coincidence of basic interests." The anti-Soviet platform proved common to both sides. Washington and Beijing began to effect a rapid rapproachment.

Birds of a feather flock together.... As FORTUNE magazine wrote, outside the United States "the only people who now find in Brzezinski's views of the world much to be welcomed from their viewpoint are the Chinese leaders. This was stressed by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's decision to spend his first evening in the United States at Brzezinski's house." The dinner was successful: The guest and host proved to have the same political taste. And when soon after China attacked Vietnam, Brzezinski said that "there is no reason why this conflict should be reflected in bilateral relations between China and the United States."

As well as Brzezinski's anticommunism and anti-Societism, for a full picture of his world outlook mention should also be made of his anti-Russianism.

In an article "The Future's Link With the Past: Thoughts on the USSR's Political Development" printed in an anthology published after Brzezinski had taken up his present post, the author declares Soviet foreign policy to be continuation of the policy of tsarism. He consistently speaks from anti-Russian positions in this article which, incidentally, has angered many Russian emigree newspapers in Paris and New York. They noted that if Russia stopped being communist tomorrow, as these publications have been dreaming it will for 62 years, even then Brzezinski would be in its enemies' camp.

This blind hatred for Russia, blamed even for existing, casts doubt on Brzezinski's ability to give objective foreign policy recommendations to his President. "His first instantaneous reaction to events is usually colored in anti-Soviet tones," the journalist Elizabeth Drew quotes an employee's opinion of his chief.

Let us add to this the almost cannibalistic bravado of an "analyst" who is above "emotions." "From an analytic viewpoint," Brzezinski writes, "if nuclear strikes are exchanged between the United States and the Soviet Union approximately 10 percent of mankind will perish--it would not be the death of mankind." In his opinion it is "selfish" to think of death. Brzezinski promises not to waver and to "press the button" if--in the light of his "analysis"--circumstances require it.

Or take the following episode reported by FORTUNE magazine. "During Brzezinski's meeting with employees of the congressional apparatus one of them said that a 'small war' would only benefit the President, because it would enable him to display his toughness. Brzezinski said that he 'completely agreed with him.'"

Character

During meetings with Brzezinski--and I have had enough of them since we both took part in the regular sessions of the group for studying Soviet-U.S. relations attached to the New York Council on International Relations--my attention was drawn by his manner of disputing, or rather not so much disputing as high-handedly ignoring or simply parrying, those arguments of his opponent which did not fit into the schemes proposed by Brzezinski. He was a virtuoso at composing schemes.

Brzezinski used this "cavalry charge" method against my article "Falsifiers of the Future," once published in KOMMUNIST, disposing of it with a single phrase in the book "Between Two Ages." When I reminded him of this, he replied with a smile that if he were to write the book now he would indulge in more detailed polemics. Hardly. That is his method--a phrase or two, without investigating the essence of the matter, deflecting his opponent's arguments as though they were not even worthy of critical analysis.

Such intellectual conceit encountered in an academic milieu and tolerable in general becomes dangerous with a change of employment, when the conceited person who, in addition, suffers from the above-mentioned love of power, gains power....

All the more so when indefatigable vanity is present. TIME magazine attests that "Brzezinski is scandalously vain." Sally Quinn, author of a series of sketches about our hero in the Washington POST, believes that he "is constantly torn between the desire to make the newspaper headlines and the risk of making a fool of himself."

People who know Brzezinski will speak unanimously of his impulsivenss. In NEWSWEEK David Butler quotes the opinion of a Capitol Hill foreign policy specialist: "His actions create an impression of unpredictability. He is a loaded gun which can go off at any moment and in any direction. He simply does not inspire trust." Butler adds on his own behalf: "Brzezinski's impulsiveness, which provided the pretext for comparing him with an unguided missile, is undoubted."

However, the behavior of the "unguided" Zbig nonetheless has an unvarying launch-ramp of anti-Sovietism. He may, and frequently does, go to extremes, but always to "hawklike" never to "dovelike" extremes.

Last fall he compiled for the President a "top secret memorandum" whose content was nonetheless reported by journalist Jack Anderson. "This program," Anderson wrote, "could hardly be called anything but a plan to resurrect the cold war."

Anderson then quotes Vance, who complained privately that Brzezinski's plan "will cancel out 15 years of U.S. diplomacy."

Anderson announced that despite this warning "President Carter has begun and is continuing the implementation of this program." Anderson's article was published in the Washington POST on 13 December--this attests yet again that the administration had steered a course toward worsening U.S.-Soviet relations even before the events in Afghanistan. They were not the reason but the pretext for launching the previously planned offensive against detente.

An American woman once gave me a badge reading "Let's Throw Out Brzezinski!" Gus Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States, stated: "The peoples of the whole world, including the United States, cannot sleep in peace as long as Brzezinski remains in such an important post in Washington."

SHISHKIN SCORES U.S. EFFORTS TO THWART AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD061331 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 2 Feb 80 p 3 LD

[Observer Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "The Firm Will of Afghanistan's People"]

[Text] Last week the Afghan people recorded the passage of a month since Amin's bloody regime was eliminated under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party [PDPA]. In this short period revolutionary changes and transformations have taken place which accord with the Afghan people's age-old aspirations and which have laid the foundation for a new stage of the 1978 April revolution.

For the first time in Afghanistan's history a broad national front of the entire people is being created. Truly revolutionary order and legality have been established. The main directions for Afghanistan's development have been determined. These are industrialization, the elimination of the vestiges of feudalism and prefeudal relations in the countryside, the improvement of the people's culture and the elimination of that grim legacy of the past--illiteracy which is at present as high as 90 percent.

Everything in which the Afghan people now take pride and which gives them inspriation for the culture has been achieved in the fierce struggle against the foreign enemies of the April revolution. The Soviet Union's truly internationalist support, the Afghan leader Babrak Karmal notes, provided invaluable assistance in repelling this threat. Relying on this, the Afghan people, under the PDPA leadership, resolutely rebuffed the forces of foreign imperialist reaction.

The Soviet Union's selfless fraternal help to its southern neighbor has been used by Washington as a pretext to "substantiate" its bellicose program with regard not only to Afghanistan and Iran but to the entire Persian Gulf region where two-thirds of the world oil supplies are concentrated. U.S. President J. Carter delivered a number of messages to the American Congress in which he set forth in detail both an unprecedented program for the country's militarization and a series of new aggressive measures in relation to the Persian Gulf region which he arbitrarily declared to be a "sphere" of U.S. "vital interest."

Commenting on the frankly hawklike scream issuing from the White House, the New York TIMES writes that J. Carter is assiduously trying on for size the frock coat of the late U.S. President Harry Truman who earned himself unenviable renown as the father of the cold war. Carter's State of the Union Message is compared by the paper with the notorious "Truman doctrine" which proclaimed the so-called policy of "containing" the Soviet Union.

In Truman's time events in Greece and Turkey were used as justification for the American policy of interfering in the affairs of other countries. J. Carter is using the revolutions in Iran and Afghanistan for the same purpose. But just as it was then, it is also perfectly clear now, that events in countries far away from the United States are just a pretext to exacerbate the situation in the world, and fabrications about the "Soviet threat" serve the same purpose as a cover for the United States' own aggressive schemes and actions.

The revolution which took place a year ago in Iran--which, under the shah, was completely politically, militarily and economically dependent on the United States--served as an impetus for the activation of U.S. attempts to crush the April revolution in Afghanistan by any means. With the shah's consent American monopolies shamelessly plundered the country's national wealth, imposed inequitable contracts, making multibillion profits in so doing. The shah farmed out to the United States Iran's main wealth--oil.

In the foreign policy sphere, under the shah, Iran followed the lead of U.S. policy, was an active member of the now disbanded aggressive CENTO bloc and on Washington's orders played the role of "gendarme" in the Persian Gulf and Near East, directly participating in the suppression of national liberation movements in the region. A network of American bases were set up in Iran directed against the Soviet Union and an arms buildup proceeded at a furious pace. In the period 1972-1978 alone, weapons and combat hardware worth over $20 million were purchased in the United States.

With the victory of the Iranian revolution and the expulsion of the shah the United States began to search feverishly for replacements for the positions it had lost in Iran. American imperialism decided to try to compensate for them in Afghanistan taking into account its important strategic position near the southern borders of the Soviet Union. The April revolution, as a result of which the Afghan people took their destiny into their own hands and embarked on the path of independence and freedom, was an obstacle on this path.

It was precisely for this reason that the United States pressed with all the power it could muster in order to organize an armed foreign counterrevolution. Back in spring 1979 W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, was sent to Pakistan for this purpose. Questions of organizing counterrevolutionary formations on Pakistan's territory to be transferred to Afghanistan were discussed too in August 1979 during an American parliamentary delegation's stay in Islamabad. In particular a series of meetings were held with the leaders of these formations.

As CBS reported, the Pentagon has elaborated plans for the organization of a direct U.S. military presence in Pakistan for the purpose of intensifying the struggle against the Afghan revolution. At the initial stage these plans envisage the basing of American military pilots and aircraft in Pakistan. Then it is planned to send American maintenance personnel and equipment there, and, in order to consolidate the American "presence" to organize calls at Pakistani ports by U.S. naval ships. In the final phase, CBS reports, it is planned to introduce American ground forces into Pakistan.

Extremely noteworthy in this connection is the visit--just begun--to Islamabad of Z. Brzezinski, adviser to the U.S. President on national security affairs and W. Christopher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, who are heading a "high-ranking diplomatic and military mission" to "exchange opinions including opinions on the question of giving aid to Pakistan." Informed observers in Washington think that one of the main questions of the forthcoming American-Pakistani talks will be the discussion of the plan elaborated by the Pentagon. As a "reward" for active participation in organizing intervention against Afghanistan, Pakistan has been promised "aid" worth $400 million.

The Afghan revolution's firm step and the Soviet Union's fraternal help to the people of Afghanistan have spoiled the cards for American imperialists and their Beijing minions. They are infuriated that Afghanistan's security and independence is now firmly secured. The breeding ground of a serious threat to the security of the Soviet state too has been eliminated.

Apart from everything else, the irritation of the ordinary American is showing through in Washington's hysterical reaction at the failure of its plans in Afghanistan, and in the frenzy of chauvinist passions which has now gripped the United States. He has long been taught to think that the United States has a "divine right" to the wealth of other countries and that God himself ordered him to dispose of it as he saw fit and to his own advantage. This aspect of the American way of life" also insured extremely tangible material advantages for many Americans. Now that, as a result of the mighty scope achieved by the national liberation movement, the shameless plundering of foreign countries and peoples is becoming increasingly difficult, Washington is again snatching up the "big stick." But as events in Afghanistan have shown once again, the United States is clearly overestimating the weight it carries in the modern world.

No vain attempts by the United States and their Beijing hangers-on and no brandishing of the "big stick" can frighten the Afghan people. They themselves determine what suits them best--to live under conditions of the feudal procedures which those whom the revolution expelled would like to perpetuate with the help of Washington, Beijing and the Pakistani authorities, or to do away with oppression and determine their own destiny themselves. Everything happening now in and around Afghanistan shows that the people have made their choice. The feudal regime has been finally and irrevocably overthrown and attempts by imperialist circles to undermine the people's power and to restore the old procedures have been, and are being, resolutely rebuffed by the Afghan people.

IZVESTIYA BLAMES U.S. POLICY FOR DANGEROUS MIDEAST DEVELOPMENTS

LD070947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[S. Losev article: "Camp David, or 'Peace' American-Style"]

[Text] In the notorious cold war times Dulles, then U.S. secretary of states, called the nonalined movement "immoral," at the time American politicians advised the Arabs that it was "better to 'die' like lions on the West's side than to perish like dogs, remaining neutral." Nowadays American imperialism has by no means ceased its attempts to trample on the ideas of positive neutrality, but Washington's tactics have changed sharply. The United States pretends to be a "friends" of developing countries, but not since cold war times has the cult of brute force in U.S. policy been revealed so openly; not since cold war times have Washington's claims to some sort of "right" to interfere in the internal affairs of other states and peoples been so impertinent and cynical.

Resorting to an unprecedented campaign of lies, the American administration is seeking to turn the nonalined--especially Muslim--countries against the Soviet Union. As A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, noted recently during his visit to Syria: "Recently Washington decided to resort to a move that it obviously regards as the height of ingenuity. It is stressing in every possible way that it is the bosom friend of the Muslim world and is constantly pointing the finger at the Soviet Union in an attempt to suggest that the peace-loving socialist country is the enemy of Islam in general and Iran in particular."

This Washington-devised ruse is a crude deception. The person who is resorting to it obviously argues as follows: If you circulate a false fairytale, do it in a big way. But irrespective of whether it is small or great, a deception will not become the truth by virtue of that.

To their credit, many politicians in the Arab East have grasped the implications of these perfidious Western maneuvers. The final statement of January's Conference of Foreign Ministers from the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries stressed that the Arab nation will not let itself be dragged into implementing a conspiracy aimed at worsening the relations of friendship and cooperation prevailing between the Arab peoples and the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The conference reached the conclusion that the artificial ballyhoo kicked up about events in Iran and Afghanistan by world imperialism headed by the United States, with the complicity of Israel and the Egyptian regime, pursues the aim of defeloting the Arab and other Muslim peoples from the course of struggle against the main threat--the Zionist occupation--undermining Arab and Muslim solidarity, extricating the Camp David agreements from their impasse and sowing enmity between the Arab nation and its true friends. The United States, the conference noted, would like to lessen the isolation of the treacherous As-Sadat regime and redirect the Arab countries' attention to imaginary dangers, distracting them from the true danger--the aggression of the Zionist enemy and American imperialism, its patron.

Washington pinned these hopes on the Islamabad session of the Islamic Conference Organization, held at the end of January this year at the foreign-minister level. However, in defiance of these plans the Islamic Conference categorically condemned the Camp David deal as a "glaring aggression against the Palestinian Arab people's rights and a threat to the security and independence of all Arab and Muslim countries" and urged these states to "specifically reaffirm their solidarity with the Arab countries in the struggle to liberate Jerusalem and the other occupied territories." The session participants restated their determination to boycott Egypt in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

It must be clear to any unbiased observer that the dangerous development of events in the Near East is now caused by the Carter administration's policy. American imperialism and its Zionist and Egyptian accomplices are trying to intensify the policy of expanding American military bases. The U.S. Navy is massively concentrating its forces not only in the Persian Gulf region but also in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The old, long-discredited policy of knocking together a new military bloc on the Soviet Union's southern borders is being revived. The only difference is that Dulles called this bloc the "northern tier" [severnyy yarus] while the present Assistant to the President Z. Brzezinski speaks of some kind of "arc of crisis" or "arc of instability." But the meaning is the same. It is a question of an attempt by American imperialism to turn the Near and Middle Eastern countries into a springboard for preparing armed aggression against the socialist community and to consolidate, under cover of a propaganda campaign, the American oil monopolies' influence in this region.

In other words, the American administration is seeking to extend to the Near East its course of undermining the relaxation of international tension and suppressing the national liberation movement.

The Carter administration has in practice unilaterally violated all the agreements reached with the Soviet Union. This unsavory process, which has produced in many countries the conviction that the United States is a completely unreliable partner, did not begin only today or yesterday. The most striking example of this reneging on commitments is the U.S. Near East course. It will be recalled that in the Soviet-American joint statement on the Near East of 1 October 1977 the two sides expressed their conviction of the pressing need for the speediest reaching of a just and lasting settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict within the framework of the Geneva peace conference and with the participation of all interested parties.

The Soviet and American sides, this statement pointed out, believe that all the specific issues must be resolved within the framework of an all-embracing settlement, including key issues such as withdrawal of Israeli troops from the territories occupied in 1967, the Palestinian problem, including insuring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, ending the state of war and establishment of normal peaceful relations on the basis of mutual recognition of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence.

For its part the USSR, sincerely interested in a peaceful settlement of the Near East crisis, which is fraught with the danger of another explosion, adheres consistently and scrupulously to all the joint statement's provisions. If the U.S. Government had been equally conscientious in observing the commitments assumed in this document, the situation in the Near East would now be completely different. However, instead of seeking a cardinal settlement, the White House preferred the path of the separate Camp David deal, reached on the aggressor's terms.

The question whether Camp David could lead to an all-embracing settlement is in itself unjustifiable because the aim of this pact, which became possible as a result of the As-Sadat regime's capitulation, was not to achieve just and lasting peace but to enshrine the occupation of Arab territories and consolidate the strategic military and economic positions of the United States and the American oil monopolies in the Arab East. King Husayn of Jordan reasonably called the Camp David agreements "just a figleaf to cover the Begin plan"--the plan to continue the Israeli occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Old Jerusalem, the site of Islamic holy places.

Asked whether troops other than Israeli would be stationed in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank of the Jordan, Israeli Prime Minister M. Begin declared categorically: "No, no and no again! There will only be Israeli troops in Judea, Samaria (that is what the Israeli expansionists call the West Bank of the Jordan) and the Gaza Strip."

The so-called "administrative autonomy" plan suggested by Tel Aviv in order to camouflage the occupation essentially changes nothing. It totally disregards the right to self-determination of the 3 million Palestinian Arabs who were forced to leave their homeland and live in exile, and the 1 million Palestinian Arabs living on the occupied territories. According to this plan, it is proposed to leave the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip completely under the control of the Israeli troops and Israeli police, Israel retains control of water sources and fertile lands, and more than one-sixth of the total territory of the West Bank is allocated for new Israeli paramilitary settlements. In the final analysis the notorious "administrative autonomy" is aimed at continuing the criminal Zionist practice of driving the indigenous population off the Arab lands.

As 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syria's deputy prime minister and foreign minister, noted, the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty has also helped extend Israeli influence to Egypt itself. While before Israel occupied only Sinai, he said, now all Egypt has fallen under the control of Israel and the United States. Through his treacherous anti-Arab policy, As-Sadat has nullified the Egyptian revolution's gain and all that was achieved with such difficulty during Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's Presidency.

The As-Sadat regime is seeking to return Egypt to the times of foreign occupation--this time not by British, but by American troops. U.S. reconnaissance aircraft are already flying from Egyptian Air Force bases and American Navy ships are frequent visitors to Egyptian ports.

However, official Cairo's hopes of becoming the main U.S. partner in the Arab East and the policeman of the Persian Gulf are built on sand. Washington still regards Israel as its privileged ally in the Near East on the basis of the common platform of American imperialism and Zionism aimed at suppressing the Arab national liberation movement. Nor is it possible to forget the influence of the Zionist lobby on Capitol Hill, where up to 80 percent of senators and 60 percent of representatives regularly support measures advantageous to the Israeli extremists. [paragraph continues]

And so, despite Israel's ever-increasing financial and economic dependence on the United States, the Begin government, as the Washington POST points out, sometimes ventures to "poke J. Carter in the eye."

And so certain Arab government figures' hopes that the United States may exert some pressure on the Begin government in the Arabs' interests look ridiculous. Just what kind of pressure can be meant--especially in an election year--when the well-known American Zionist Linowitz has been appointed President Carter's special representative at the Israeli-Egyptian talks on so-called "Palestinian autonomy."

Camp David, or "peace" American-style, has brought the Near East neither peace nor tranquillity. The separate deal has merely sowed the seeds of another armed conflict in the region, condemned 4 million Palestinian Arabs to further suffering by depriving them of their inalienable right to create their own independent state and prolonged the occupation of age-old Arab territories. Peace can only be achieved in this region on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Eastern Jerusalem, the implementation of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights, including their right to self-determination and to create their own independent state, and the recognition that all the region's states and peoples have the right to independent existence and development. It is only an end to the policy of anti-Arab separate deals that can clear the way for such an all-embracing settlement.

COMMENTARY ON BROWN'S TV REMARKS ON PERSIAN GULF, PRC

ID061559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 5 LD

[G. Zafesov "Rejoinder"]

[Text] Western propaganda is grasping every opportunity to try to convince readers and listeners that the political partnership of the United States and China is developing on the basis of "good will", "common interests", "mutual respect of the sides", etc. Full pages in news and many hours on the air and on the television are allotted to these themes.

Let us examine if the state of affairs is really like this.

In his appearance on a CBS program a few days ago, the United States Defense Secretary Brown made a remarkable admission. His speech devoted to the tense situation in the Persian Gulf area touched upon the "military correlation" of forces of the USA and the USSR.

Where does China come in, one must ask. It turns out that the essence of the U.S.-Chinese rapprochement, as seen by the head of the Department of Defence, is to force the USSR to send as large as possible a contingent of Soviet troops to protect its eastern borders.

The defense secretary was so outspoken as to say that the United States is not interested in the military alliance with the PRC, since it is unnecessary. The PRC is playing as it is the role assigned to it for the Pentagon's military-strategic considerations. Harold Brown apparently forgot that the U.S. and Chinese propaganda is busy exerting efforts to prove "independence" of each of the partners in the U.S.-Chinese "rapprochement".

It is difficult to say if the Beijing leadership will like this statement. But it surely has one positive aspect. Brown's statement dots the "i's". By this statement he actually admitted that the United States is using the present Beijing leaders as an instrument in its global hegemonistic policy, the policy that is based on anti-Sovietism which is common to the Beijing leaders and the U.S. administration.

AFGHANISTAN'S DOST INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH IRAN, 'THREATS'

LD061640 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 6, TASS--Radio Kabul has broadcast an interview given by Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost to Indian pressmen.

Answering a question concerning the possibility of normalization of relations with Iran, Shah Mohammad Dost said that the Afghan leadership will continue to look for any opportunity and use all ways for resolving whatever differences there may be with Iran. We are confident, Shah Mohammad Dost stressed, "that the Iranians will see our real motives and aims which consist solely in establishing friendly relations and maintaining cooperation with the people of Iran."

The foreign minister of Afghanistan was also asked what countries a threat to Afghanistan really comes from. Answering this question the minister said: "This is no longer a secret. For some time we refrained, for political reasons, from mentioning these countries, now we no longer conceal this."

"Thus the Americans, for instance, say that in view of the present situation and the new order in Afghanistan they supply arms to Pakistan and give support to the rebels and the counter-revolutionary forces. Nothing is concealed by the Chinese leaders either, who admit that they are doing the same."

"Besides, they are using the areas inhabited by Baluchis and Pathans in Pakistan for achieving their aims."

FOREIGN MINISTRY HITS U.S. 'INTERVENTION' IN AFGHAN AFFAIRS

LD071148 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 7, TASS--Replying to questions by a BAKHTAR AGENCY correspondent, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan qualified the United States aggressive course in the Middle East as open intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan.

Citing well-informed quarters, he said that United States military units were now in Pakistan. They had been sent there to train terroristic gangs who after undergoing military training are being sent into the territory of Afghanistan. At the same time, he said, United States militaristic quarters call for the setting up of American war bases in Pakistan and for the dispatch of U.S. Airforce units to that country. The spokesman recalled that Brzezinski, the U.S. President's assistant for national security, during his recent visit to Islamabad had inspected camps for so-called "Afghan refugees" and made provocative statements.

It was precisely the actions of American imperialism together with Pakistan in arming and training terroristic gangs along the frontiers with Afghanistan that made the Government of Afghanistan invite a limited contingent of Soviet troops to the country, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said. The United States, he said, pursues a course for aggravating tension in that region, continues holding a hostile position with regard to Afghanistan. In international affairs, the actions of the Carter administration are designed to complicate the process of detente in the world. The United States Government definitely adopted a course for revival of the "cold war".

In conclusion the Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized the belief of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that firm determination and united actions of all progressive forces of the world would help frustrating these plans of imperialism and reaction, strengthening the foundations of detente, peaceful coexistence, mutual understanding and peace in the region and throughout the world.

AFGHAN BORDER MINISTER HOLDS MEETING WITH PASHTUN TRIBAL ELDERS

LD062228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Victor Bazilevich report from Kabul:

A few days ago we attended a meeting between the Minister for Border Territories and Tribes Fayz Mohammad and emissaries of the Pashtun tribes. The elders talked about their needs and problems, the position in the border areas and about the pernicious propaganda spread among the Pashtun nomads by the enemies of Afghanistan.

After this meeting, Minister Fayz Mohammad received a number of foreign journalists. We asked him: Recently several Western radio stations have reported that more than 1 million Afghans from among the tribes living on the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan have become refugees. What could you say about this?

The tense situation on the border regions, Fayz Mohammad said, was created by the forces of imperialism and reaction--primarily the United States and China--which in arming Pakistan, are creating bandit groups to fight against the revolutionary changes in our country. The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan are particularly counting on the nomad Pashtun tribes. They are using crude lies, violence and provocation among them. The imperialists, in their desire to smear our country, call even the nomads who traditionally cross into Pakistani territory in winter in search of pastures, refugees.

We already know for certain, the minister continued, that a very insignificant part of the Pashtun tribes have submitted to the hostile propaganda. The overwhelming majority of the Pashtun nomads do not want to find themselves in the ranks of mercenaries fighting against their motherland, Afghanistan. In the spring they will prepare to return home, however the Pakistani authorities, on the instigation of Washington and Beijing are trying to close the border and forcibly drive the nomad tribes into counterrevolution. They are intimidating the nomads with famine and carrying out shameless anti-Afghan propaganda among them. Moreover, under pressure from the United States and China, Pakistan is moving its troops toward our border. Pakistani military planes are penetrating into Afghan air space and bands of mercenaries are moving into our territory to fight the revolutionary authorities.

Under these conditions our people and our government, Fayz Mohammad concluded, are taking all measures to defend their independence and the territorial integrity of Afghanistan, and to insure a secure, peaceful life for its citizens.

AFGHAN PAPERS CRITICIZE WESTERN MEDIA ATTACKS ON KARMAL

ID062147 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

["Exposing a Fabrication"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, February 6, TASS--Newspapers ANIS and HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR today carry a report which says: After the victory of the new stage of the April revolution the mass media of imperialist countries, of their Chinese accomplices and stooges in other parts of the world have stepped up their campaign of lies and inventions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, including, among others, against the person of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

Recently, these newspapers say, a FRANCE PRESSE correspondent "made a discovery" while reading an editorial article in Kabul NEW TIMES. He seems to have gathered from the article that allegedly "the efforts of Babrak Karmal to create a broad national front in Afghanistan were not successful". Gleefully, imperialist mass media seized on this "report" of the French news agency. The British B.B.C. and the Voice of America asserted that allegedly Kabul NEW TIMES was opposed to Babrak Karmal's efforts to create such a front.

Stressing that the inventions of the FRANCE PRESSE correspondent have nothing in common with reality, ANIS and HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR present this report to the judgement of the Afghan people and express confidence that it cannot be deceived by such gross fabrications.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KABUL NEW TIMES REBUTTING 'SLANDER'

LD061345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Report by IZVESTIYA correspondents V. Kassis and K. Rashidov under the rubric "Report From Kabul": "Rebuffing the Enemies of the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--The 27th issue of the Kabul NEW TIMES, signed by its new chief editor (Azam Rakhnavard Zariabo), has just come out in Kabul.

The paper focuses on international problems and also the widespread reaction of the socialist and bourgeois press to the dynamics of the events at the new stage of the April revolution in Afghanistan. A special front-page report and an editorial in the Kabul NEW TIMES are devoted to exposing the slanderous anti-Afghan attack by AFP Islamabad correspondent Michel (Levis).

In their malicious attempts to discredit the country's current leadership, the paper stresses, most Western so-called journalists try to pluck individual phrases out of the Afghan press, falsify them and then use them for their own base and ugly purposes.

The editorial uses concrete facts and examples to expose the variety of inciters and enemies of the Afghan people, who are using the mass information media to the detriment of the cause of peace and progress.

A number of items in the Kabul NEW TIMES are devoted to U.S. presidential national security adviser Brezezinski's current trip to Pakistan, which local circles regard as a blatantly provocative demarche.

Pointing out that the United States intends to give Islamabad military aid worth $400 million, the paper tells of the accelerated training, on the territory of neighboring Pakistan, of terrorists and saboteurs following a course in bandit sciences under the direct leadership of American and Chinese instructors; the sole purpose being to send them into Afghanistan. The prehistory of this issue is of interest. The anti-Afghan contacts between the United States and Pakistan have been known about for a long time. Back in spring 1979 a delegation from the so-called "national liberation front" went to the United States. The sole task was to knock together a strike force to damage and undermine the Afghan revolution from within the help of a a "fifth column."

Also interesting is the fact that another association to "aid the Afghan refugees" was knocked together. It was headed by former American Ambassador to Afghanistan Eliot.

CIA agent (Dyupri) also paid a visit to Afghanistan. However, this cloak and dagger knight was not allowed to be active in Kabul for long; he was shown the door. But where did he land up? Why, in Pakistan, near the Afghan border. Some new specialists on Afghan affairs--Brock, (Lessari), Robinson and others--hastened to his aid from CIA headquarters in Langley. It was they who participated in the organization on Pakistani territory of bases where the Afghan counterrevolution was formed.

As informed circles in Kabul note, security organs recently arrested some Beijing terrorists on Afghan territory who will soon be tried. Investigations are going on at the moment. According to some commentators, the fire which broke out in the very center of Kabul on the night of 2-3 February may have been the result of hostile actions by saboteurs. As is known, approximately 60 small stores concentrated in the very center of Kabul next to a large department store, the international telephone and telegraph offices, a bank and the Kabul Hotel were gutted during the fire.

Interesting domestic topics include a report on the conference at the Ministry of Public Works on questions of water supply and municipal construction and pieces on certain official appointments in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government apparatus and on a big reception at the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Embassy marking the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam Communist Party.

First reports have appeared on the beginning of the sowing campaign in the northern Afghan provinces. All this indicates that despite the continuing intrigues of internal and foreign reaction, life is following its normal course in the country.

AMIN'S BROTHER REPORTEDLY PLANNED PUTSCH IN NORTH AFGHANISTAN

LD071138 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 7 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, February 7, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Leonid Biryukov report: During the ongoing investigation here of the H. Amin clique's crimes, new and new [as received] facts of its counterrevolutionary activity, guided by the U.S. CIA, come to light. It was established that Amin who had counted on a coup in the DRA and on implanting a pro-American regime of personal dictatorship in the country, had tried to usurp power, fully concentrating it in the hands of his own 'family clan'. As an official spokesman of the prosecutor's office of the DRA told the TASS correspondents, a special role had been assigned to H. Amin's brother Abdollah who had been appointed a viceregent to the country's northern provinces. His task, as was revealed during the investigation, had been to organize, relying on U.S. and Beijing's support and using bandit formations, a counterrevolutionary putsch in a number of northern provinces and then 'ensure' an introduction of Chinese troops to Afghanistan.

With that in view Abdollah had formed and moved to the northern part of the country under the guise of 'detachments of the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution' several bands from among criminal elements who, moving about from one area to another, had marauded and committed excesses in order to thereby set the population against the people's power. At the same time, mass massacres of the party activists had been staged on his order and everything had been done to prevent the normal functioning of the local power bodies and to discredit the ideals of the April revolution in the eyes of the masses.

Following H. Amin who had taken upon himself the preparation of a coup in Kabul, in eastern, central and southern provinces of the country, Abdollah Amin, as is evidenced by irrefutable facts and documents, had also established contact with anti-Afghan centres entrenched in Pakistan.

On coordination with A. Amin, armed bands, trained by U.S. and Beijing 'advisers,' had been infiltrated from Pakistan into the provinces of Badakhshan, Takhar and Baghlan in autumn and winter 1979. The bands had started to savagely do away with party workers and activists of the PDPA, to shoot teachers and even schoolchildren, set fire to hospitals and schools, and blow up bridges and roads. The liquidation of the Amin clique in Kabul at the end of December 1979 put an end to the counterrevolutionary activity of his brother in the country's north as well, said the spokesman of the prosecutor's office of the DRA. Most of the bands that had intruded into those areas of the country with the assistance of A. Amin have been routed and rendered harmless by Afghan People's Army units with population's active support.

EMBASSY OFFICIAL OUTLINES SOVIET-AFGHAN ECONOMIC PROJECTS

LD061607 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Feb 80 p 6 LD

[Correspondents P. Demchenko, L. Mironov report: "Timetested: Soviet-Afghan Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Kabul, 3 February--A large map hangs in the office of A.I. Chugunov, economic counselor at the USSR Embassy in Afghanistan. It shows Soviet-Afghan cooperation projects. These are the enterprises, communications lines, power stations and other construction projects being carried out with the Soviet Union's participation. It is known that cooperation between the USSR and our southern neighbor has already been going on for more than 60 years. The Western press is now writing a great deal about the situation in Afghanistan, writing clamorously and making attacks on the Soviet Union and Afghanistan. But they quite lose sight of and keep quiet about the facts of economic cooperation between our countries, which proceeds in the interests of both the Afghan and the Soviet peoples.

We asked A.I. Chugunov to tell us about this cooperation in more detail.

"A total of 71 projects for various purposes have been constructed in Afghanistan with our assistance and 52 of them are being operated with the help of Soviet specialists. Existing Soviet-Afghan agreements on economic and technical cooperation provide for the creation of another 60 enterprises. It may be said that, as regards the volume of cooperation, Afghanistan is in the front rank of the developing countries which receive our assistance."

The Soviet Union has undertaken to give the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan assistance in the construction of a number of major enterprises which will determine the development of the country's whole economy in the long term. Among them is the creation of the mining and enriching combine based on the Aynak copper deposit, an oil refinery and the construction of two power transmission lines from the Soviet border to the cities of Mazar-e Sharif and Qonduz.

"What projects will be commissioned in the current 5-year plan, that is, in 1979-1984?", we asked.

"It is planned shortly to launch the (Dzharkuduk) gas field, with a complex of sulfur refining installations. The current 5-year plan will also see the construction of the power transmission line from Naghlu to Jalalabad, an olive-canning plant in Jalalabad, a petroleum base in Lowgar Province, a bridge across the Amu Darya River and others. A large volume of design and survey work will be carried out for projects in the light and food industry and water resources projects. Cooperation will continue in the training of Afghan engineer and technician cadres and the number of students sent to Soviet VUZES will increase sharply. Despite the subversive actions of counterrevolutionary foces, the overall profit on Soviet-Afghan projects increased from 2.8 billion afghanis in 1978 to 4.4 billion in 1979."

Our country receives gas and citrus fruits, fruit juices and dried fruit, furs and other goods traditionally exported from Afghanistan. In other words, cooperation between our countries is built on the basis of mutual advantage and in the next few years it will continue to expand in both countries' interests.

U.S., PRC 'DIRECTING SUBVERSIVE SORTIES' INTO AFGHANISTAN

LD062319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondents Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Viktor Bazilevich report from Kabul:

As it becomes increasingly apparent that a normal and stable situation prevails in the capital of Afghanistan, the imperialist forces are concentrating their attention of the Afghan territories on the border, primarily in the regions bordering Pakistan and China. In a number of eastern and southeastern regions of the country bands of mercenaries using the most brutal methods have carried out subversive activities against the peoples power. Near the town of Jalalabad in the province of Nangarhar, mutineers have blown electric power pylons and have cut off electricity to the town. Under the cover of darkness the bandits carried out butchery in Jalalabad.

In the past few days large units of intruders have crossed the Pakistan border in the region of Konarha and Nangarhar provinces and have penetrated into Afghan territory. This incursion took place precisely when Brzezinski and his command were in Pakistan inciting leaders of the counterrevolution to sorties against Afghanistan and holding talks in Islamabad on the arming of the Pakistan Army. As can be seen from the (?above mentioned) and other facts, Washington and Beijing together now openly are carrying out aggressive activities against the Democratic Republic of Aghanistan. They not only are arming the counterrevolutionary groupings but are also directing their subversive sorties.

PRAVDA DETAILS 'INTERVENTIONISTS' ACTIVITY IN AFGHANISTAN

LD061239 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[V. Sidenko article: "Undeclared War on Afghanistan"]

[Text] This war has not been declared and has no clear fronts. But the war against the people of Afghanistan has now been going on for nearly 2 years. First in one province, then in another gangs of interventionists sent in from abroad carry out raids on villages, plunder and kill residents--first and foremost activists of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA], slaughter livestock and burn grain. The regions bordering on Pakistan remain the center of activity.

Whereas initially it might have seemed to be a question of sporadic, disparate actions by bandits, as time went on it became increasingly clear that the counterrevolution is guided and coordinated by an experienced hand.

Naturally, in the foreground is the Afghan emigre population, consisting of feudalists and henchmen of the former king and of Daoud who had to say goodbye to their privileges, the comprador bourgeoisie and reactionary elements among tribal leaders.

Many counterrevolutionary organizations were formed in Pakistan. The leading role in the ranks of the emigre population is claimed--and not without reason--by the Hezb-e Eslami [Islamic party] organization, headed by a certain Gulbuddin Hikmatyar. This is a branch of the well-known international rightwing religious and political organization the Muslim Brotherhood, which has centers in the capitals of many Asian and some African states. The counterrevolution succeeded in gathering under its banners a certain proportion of ordinary Afghans, making them leave their homes and join gangs. Financial handouts and promises to postpone debts were of no small importance in drawing these people into the counterrevolution's ranks.

The Afghan Muslim Brotherhood had an old score to settle with the PDPA. The Muslim Brotherhood's first overt attacks on the patriots date from 1966. In 1973-1976 a considerable number of terrorist acts were carried out in a number of provinces against members of the PDPA, organized by "Brothers."

But for the emigre population, hatred of the revolution was not in itself enough to overthrow the people's power in Afghanistan. Resources--considerable resources--were also needed. Weapons, equipment and strong bases abroad were demanded. They were granted all this.

In June 1978 there was an unprecedented influx of generals and admirals, foreign diplomats and high-ranking civil servants into the American city of Annapolis. According to the New York TIMES, they gathered there for a "NATO command symposium." The symposium was devoted to discussing the democratic transformations taking place in Afghanistan and the "ensuing consequences for America and its NATO allies."

Obviously at the same time the CIA was instructed to make contact with Afghan counterrevolutionaries entrenched abroad, large consignments of American and British-made weapons and large sums of money in dollars and pounds sterling were discovered in the possession of "rebels" captured by the Afghan Armed Forces and detachments of the people's militia.

Their source was no secret. It is known that last spring (Ziya Naseri), an envoy of the Afghan Basmaks, visited New York and Washington, arriving there straight from the Afghan counterrevolution's military headquarters in the Pakistani city of Peshawar.

At first the gangs stuck to "sting" tactics. But soon the situation changed and it became a question of massive military operations against Afghanistan. That fact was connected with the radical change in the situation in the Middle East after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran.

This is what the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO wrote on 3 July 1979: "The United States wants to use events in Afghanistan as a lever to bring states and parties adhering to a strictly Muslim political concept into the camp hostile to the Soviet Union. That is its objective. To achieve it the United States is undoubtedly giving every possible assistance to the rebellion in Afghanistan."

Now the CIA, which had long been showing interest in Afghanistan as one more possible bridgehead for subversive actions and espionage against the USSR, started on Afghanistan in earnest. Pakistan was chosen as the main base for the undeclared war against Afghanistan (LE FIGARO testifies) and the CIA regional headquarters was transferred to Pakistan from Tehran.

The CIA pinned considerable hopes on H. Amin, who was recruited, according to M. A. Watanjar, member of the PDPA Central Committee, while he was studying in the United States. There is reliable information to the effect that Amin continued to cooperate with the CIA even after the April revolution. Having seized leadership in the party and the country, H. Amin held private meetings with American officials, sent envoys to the United States and conveyed personal spoken messages to President Carter. It is no accident that in September-November 1979 American officials expressed pleasure at the fact that "the spirit of cooperation with the United States is characteristic of the Afghan leader and his entourage" and that H. Amin "is following the same path as Egyptian President as-Sadat."

A meeting took place in Munich in late November 1979 between political representatives of emigre groupings and military leaders of the "rebellion," at which the question of coordinating and expanding interventionist operations was discussed. Some "Islamic Council for the Salvation of Afghanistan" was set up there, consisting of military men and civilians against the April revolution. The place of assembly indicated unambiguously who was behind all this crew: Munich has long been known as one of the CIA's main bases abroad. At approximately the same time it became known that experienced American intelligence agents were appearing in Pakistan, such as (Rodzhers Brok), (Lui Robinson), (Venan Devid) and others. About 30 special "bases" and 50 strong points for training counterrevolutionary gangs were set up on Pakistani territory. In the period from July 1978 through November 1979 alone no fewer than 15,000 terrorists underwent training there.

American intelligence agents, COUNTERSPY magazine notes, are operating very actively in the Afghan border region, using as covers, in particular, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the American Asia Foundation.

Beijing joined in the anti-Afghan game at practically the same time as the United States. It has a special interest in Afghanistan. The latter-day Chinese mandarins have long listed the eastern regions of Afghanistan among so-called "lost Chinese territories." True, in the king's time they seemed to renounce these claims but it was only for the time being, "for appearances' sake." Their appetites burgeoned anew after the April revolution.

Beijing pinned its calculations, in particular, on the activity of pro-Maoist groupings like the Shole-Ye Jeweid and the Sorha. The Afghan Maoists launched active anti-government propaganda and then moved on to the facts of overt terrorism, sabotage and subversion against the PDPA. [paragraph continues]

Pro-Maoist groupings played an active part in the well-known events in Herat in the spring of 1979 and tried to stir up rebellion in Kabul. With the PRC's help gangs including Maoists launched an armed struggle against the government in the regions of Konarha, Nangarhar, Paktia, Qandahar, Ghowr and others.

Seeking to make this struggle more effective, the Beijing politicians made efforts to consolidate the disparate antigovernment pro-Maoist groupings. They held a congress in Herat in January 1979 with China's participation and support. The congress openly called on all antigovernment organizations to step up the armed struggle against the new Afghanistan, "making use of Chinese instructors and methods recommended by China."

With the help of the Chinese special services, the Maoist "warriors" made contact with gangs of feudalists and landowners formed on the basis of Beijing money and equipped with Chinese weapons. One such gang, headed by the big feudalist (Rakhmankul), was operating in the eastern part of the so-called Wakhan corridor. The gang numbered 500 men. A big gang armed by the Chinese was defeated in the region of the city of Feyzabad--the center of Badakhshan Province.

Weapons and equipment stamped "made in the PRC" travelled along the Karakoram highway, constructed in Pakistan by the PRC, to the antigovernment forces of Afghanistan. "Beijing," Britain's DAILY TELEGRAPH newspaper wrote, "is smuggling weapons to Afghan tribesmen living in villages on the Chinese border. The next step will inevitably be to train small groups of Afghans in Chinese camps, after which they will be sent back to Afghanistan as trained insurrectionists."

That step had already been taken. Several camps for training armed anti-Afghan formations were created in Xinjiang. From there the trained terrorists were sent over to Pakistan and then shipped into Afghanistan. Moreover centers for training saboteurs were opened with Chinese assistance on Pakistan's own territory--in the cities of Chitral, Cherat, Kohat, Quetta, Naushahra and others.

Active contacts were established between pro-Maoist groupings and the Muslim Brotherhood. At the request of Gulbuddin Hikmatyar, leader of the latter group, Beijing agreed to receive about 200 "Brothers" in China for special terrorist training courses.

The Beijing special services soon found a common language with the American CIA. In the camps where terrorists are trained American instructors operate shoulder to shoulder with the Chinese. According to the Western press there are also Pakistani and Egyptian officers among the instructors.

Those are only a few facts which lift the curtain of secrecy over the birth of the "undeclared war" of imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists and Arab reaction against the people's revolution in Afghanistan. Does it need to be said how timely and necessary the Soviet Union's assistance to Afghan patriots was in these conditions? The more so since Amin's policy, aimed at repression against true Afghan patriots and creating virtual disunity among them, played right into the imperialists' hands by weakening the revolutionaries' ranks and undermining their will to resist external aggression.

Yes, external: It is not superfluous to recall that the Soviet military assistance was granted to Afghanistan in accordance with Article 4 of the Soviet-Afghan treaty to rebuff precisely that form of aggression, which, as the United Nations defines it, envisages "the infiltration by or on behalf of a state of armed gangs, groups, regular forces or mercenaries which carry out acts of armed force against another state." The UN Charter provides for the right of the victim of aggression to turn to other countries for assistance in such cases (Article 51).

Real preconditions have now arisen from rebuffing the aggression. But the revolution is still in danger. Its enemies have no intention of laying down their arms. Late in January leaders of counterrevolutionary organizations held a conference in Pakistan to discuss the question of their unification and the stepping up of subversive actions against Afghanistan.

Their belligerence is being overtly fanned by their imperialist and Beijing patrons. How else can one assess reports from reliable sources that Washington has elaborated a program for extending assistance to the terrorists? There is no doubt that both Washington's intention of resuming military deliveries to Pakistan and Saudi Arabia's promise to grant that country financial "aid" to the extent of $1 billion are also aimed at encouraging the counterrevolution to continue--and even step up--military operations against Afghanistan from Pakistani territory. Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, and Christopher, deputy secretary of state, visited Islamabad with the clear intention of encouraging Pakistan to increase the scale of its support for the counterrevolutionary gangs.

The question of further coordinating actions by Beijing and Washington in support of forces hostile to Afghanistan, as the foreign press reports, was discussed during U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's visit to China in January of this year.

Nor has the propaganda cover for these actions been forgotten. It tries to justify the course of expanding aggression against Afghanistan with cries of "Soviet interference" and calls for the "salvation of Islam." Under the smokescreen of this propaganda, the "undeclared war" on Afghanistan continues....

But that war can only end in one way--in ignominous defeat for those who have raised their hands against independent, democratic, freedom-loving Afghanistan and against the April revolution gains.

BEIJING AFGHAN POLICY VIEWED AS 'EXTREMELY HOSTILE'

LD061347 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

["American Arms, Chinese Uniforms"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, February 6, TASS--TASS correspondents Yuriy Kornilov and Ravel Musin report:

Units of the people's Army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, actively supported by the population, routed and liquidated in Badakhshan Province a group of bandits and terrorists who killed patriots and tried to terrorize the population.

The bandits were armed with American weapons. Two of them, who were taken prisoner, were found to have photos showing them in Chinese Army uniform. When questioned, the bandits testified that these pictures were taken at one of the special bases for training anti-Afghan bandit formations in the Chinese province of Xinjiang.

Beijing, just as the USA, is one of the main organizers of the "undeclared war" which is being waged by imperialism and reaction against revolutionary Afghanistan, the TASS correspondents were told at the Ministry of the Interior of the DRA.

It was established irrefutable that the Beijing "advisers" are taking an active part, together with their American "colleagues," in training, equipping and arming bandit formations that are being established at more than 70 bases and strong points in northern Pakistan.

It is also known that some time ago, one of the leaders of anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary centres in Pakistani territory, a certain Ghulibeddin, held talks with Beijing's emissaries on the possibility of establishing such bases in Chinese territory and received their consent. At present, according to available information, a number of such bases have been set up in China. Thousands of bandits and terrorists are being trained there so as to be smuggled later on into the DRA.

Beijing, which is pursuing an extremely hostile policy toward the DRA, has turned the 70-kilometre Sino-Afghan frontier, which runs in the north east of Badakhshan Province, into a source of constant tension, said a spokesman of the Afghan Ministry of the Interior. Armed gangs are systematically smuggled across this frontier into the territory of our independent and sovereign country, he said. These gangs kill innocent people, burn peaceful villages, blow up bridges and spoil roads. We have facts indicating that Chinese "advisers" and "instructors" often accompany their "charges" on their bandit raids so as to show in practice the methods of struggle against the Afghan revolution.

TRUD HITS U.S., PRC 'COMPLICITY' IN ANTI-AFGHAN ACTIVITY

LD071003 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[V. Sisnev answer to reader's letter under the rubric "International Review": "Beijing Receives Its 'Reward'"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] How are we to understand the Carter administration's intention of selling military hardware to China, which it formerly promised not to do? [Signed] A.S. Nagornyy, fitter at the Vaz technical servicing station (Vladivostok).

High-ranking members of the present American administration, including President Carter himself seeking to quell concern over the "China card" which has begun to be played, have given many assurances that the question of military deliveries to the new "friend" was not on the agenda and would not be in the foreseeable future.

At the same time it is quite obvious that what we are talking about here is the establishment of the broadest military cooperation between the United States and China. This was revealed particularly clearly during the recent visit to Beijing by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown, who noted the existence of extensive common interests between the two countries. While he was still there he promised that the attitude toward deliveries of military hardware to the Chinese Armed Forces will be revised positively.

In this connection it should be noted that the Beijing leaders are among the few who in their servility and readiness to cooperate with the Pentagon and the CIA are helping Washington to arbitrarily assume some kind of "right" now to "reward," now to "punish" independent sovereign states. By their services in the shameful field of anti-Sovietism and complicity with American imperialism in stifling national liberation movements, they have earned the "reward" which the Pentagon is preparing to grant them.

There is no doubt that this reward is "well earned," there is no need to enumerate instances on this score--particularly in the sphere of preparing the counter-revolutionary incursion into Afghanistan.

The Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA testified on 22 January that according to information available, the United States and China were jointly preparing an intervention against Afghanistan and that Zhang Tingfa, commander of the Chinese Air Force, personally confirmed to journalists the readiness for such a step, expressed in concrete form in "all-round assistance" to Afghan counterrevolutionary formations. Even earlier, on 14 January, a representative of the Afghan Foreign Ministry reported: "We have information to the effect that one of the leaders of the anti-Afghan formations held talks with Beijing envoys with a view to enlisting Chinese consent to train units of bandits in the PRC itself."

Another weighty piece of evidence comes from the Indian news agency PTI. As recently as 25 January it reported that about 900 Chinese agents had penetrated Wakhan region in the Pamir Mountains, on the Afghan-Chinese border and that Chinese servicemen are particularly active in the northern part of Afghanistan in the Provinces of Badakhshan and Baghlan.

After that, nobody can argue with the justice of the "reward" Beijing has received from American imperialism.

PAKISTANI GOVERNMENT ASSUMING 'UNSAVORY' ROLE AGAINST AFGHANISTAN

LD062130 Moscow TASS in English 1656 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--The Pakistani leadership has assumed an unsavoury and dangerous role, the weekly NEW TIMES writes referring to aggressive actions staged from Pakistani territory against the neighbouring sovereign state of Afghanistan, actions directed in the first place by Washington and Beijing.

Although Pakistani official circles with the president at the head deny any involvement in anti-Afghan activities, their statements cannot be taken seriously, since any government bears responsibility for everything done in the territory of its country. The more so when officers of the Pakistani Army, of which the president, General Ziaul Haq, is commander-in-chief, have been sent to the camps of anti-Afghan rebels. And the more so when counter-revolutionaries, using the banner of Islam as the cover-up, are allowed to use two big radio stations (in the area of Peshawar and Quetta) and are given assistance in the preparation of anti-Afghan printed matter. The columns of Pakistani newspapers are also thrown open to them. The enemies of Democratic Afghanistan operating from the territory of Pakistan receive generous material and financial aid as well as arms from the Pakistani Army arsenals. Military equipment coming from other countries is carried by Pakistani vessels. Karakorum highland road, which was completed in 1978, is being intensively used for the overland transportation of arms from China.

VIETNAM COMMUNIQUE ON PRC MILITARY MOVES CITED

LD070012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Valentin Gubernatorov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] The official communique reporting that the PRC is increasing its troops on the Chinese-Vietnamese border was published in Hanoi today. Thus, the number of the Chinese soldiers was increased there almost twofold in January. Tank units and artillery subunits are being drawn there. Everything shows that the Chinese leadership, whose representatives have repeatedly stated that they intend to attack Vietnam again, is continuing to aggravate tension in the border areas. Such actions can only be regarded as a threat to peace in Southeast Asia.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HENG SAMRIN VISIT TO USSR

Television Interview

LD061934 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--Kampuchea's regeneration has become possible only thanks to the sincere assistance we have from the Soviet people, the peoples of Vietnam and Laos and other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive and peace-loving people throughout the world, Heng Samrin, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Front for the National Salvation of Kampuchea and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the PRK, said in a televised interview here.

"The victory won by the Kampuchean people over the Maoists is one of lasting importance because it means, first of all, a victory over reactionary Chinese hegemonism and the forces of imperialism with which it has entered into a collusion. They tried hard to destroy our people but failed."

The leader of the Kampuchean delegation now staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendship visit, stressed that "in its foreign policy the People's Republic of Kampuchea is guided by the principles of respect for independence, territorial integrity and observance of neutrality, principles which have been an important factor for peace and stability in South-East Asia. After many years of war with the American imperialists and more than four years of bloody rule by the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, our people need peace to restore their country," Heng Samrin said. "We are willing to develop friendly ties and extensive cooperation with all countries, irrespective of their political system, in the first place with neighboring countries."

Speaking of the current visit to the USSR by the delegation he leads, Heng Samrin said: "We had meetings and talks with General Secretary Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders on questions of strengthening friendly ties between our countries. These meetings took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere and impressed us deeply. As a result of this visit we signed documents of great importance for strengthening Kampuchea's independence and for developing fraternal ties between our two countries."

Hun Sen Press Conference

LD062134 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--Unbreakable friendship and internationalist solidarity bind together the Kampuchean and the Soviet peoples, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the USSR. The visit of the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to the Soviet Union will prove to be a major contribution to the development of the fraternal relations between the two countries. This was stated today by the Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Hun Sen at a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the minister stressed, is fully satisfied with the fruitful results of the negotiations with the delegation of the Soviet Union headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, with the documents signed. The negotiations were held in the atmosphere of cordiality and complete identify of views.

The minister spoke about the successes scored by Kampuchea following the new path--the path of peace, independence and democracy and he dwelt on issues of foreign policy activities of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

On behalf of the Kampuchean people Hun Sen expressed to the leaders of the Soviet state, to all the Soviet people his cordial gratitude for the immense assistance, support and fraternal solidarity.

Departure for Leningrad

LD062106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Today the delegation of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea left Moscow for Leningrad, the second major industrial and cultural center of the USSR. The delegation is headed by chairman of the Central Committee of the KNUFNS, President of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin. The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

At Vnukovo Airport the delegation was given a warm send off by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov and other officials.

Arrival in Leningrad

LD061911 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Leningrad, February 6, TASS--The Kampuchean delegation led by Chairman of the NUFSK [National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea] CC, Chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea Heng Samrin has arrived today from Moscow in Leningrad, the second biggest industrial and cultural centre of the USSR after the Soviet capital.

The streets and squares, through which the motorcade drove from the airport, were decorated with the national flags of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the USSR and the Russian Federation and streamers with greetings.

The delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is currently on an official friendly visit in the USSR.

VONGVICHIT INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET 'SELFLESS ASSISTANCE'

LD063012 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The Soviet Union is the bulwark of all who are fighting against colonialism, imperialism and chauvinism, apartheid and Zionism. This point was emphasized by a Politiburo member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos and the deputy prime minister of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic, Phoumi Vongvichit, in an interview given to our correspondent in Vientiane.

Phoumi Vongvichit said that the Soviet Union's foreign policy, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, aims at maintaining and consolidating world peace and promoting friendship and understanding among all countries. Loyal to its internationalist duty, he went on, the Soviet Union has given and continues to give selfless assistance to the countries upholding their national independence and also to the forces of humanism and social justice all over the world.

Phoumi Vongvichit went on to say that the Soviet Union sent to Afghanistan help at the request of its government so that the interference of imperialists and expansionists in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan would be stopped. This timely fraternal aid of the Soviet Union, Phomi Vongvichit said, serves as a guarantee of independence and (?integrity) of the Afghan people. I am sure, he said, that the [words indistinct] and led by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Afghan people will eventually attain their aspirations [words indistinct].

The Soviet Union always helped the Laotian people in their 30 years of struggle for independence against the French colonialists and American imperialists. The Soviet Union rendered even greater assistanct to the Laotian People's Democratic Republic over the past 4 years [words indistinct]. The political objective of the People's Revolutionary Party is to bring about social equality in the country. We shall continue, Phomi Vongvichit pointed out, to maintain friendly relations with all countries bordering on Laos but China has concentrated 12 divisions on the Laotian border, and not without a reason, Phoumi Vongvichit said. The aim of China's (?move) is to whip up tension in the border areas and unleash a war. We demand, Phoumi Vongvichit said in conclusion, that the Chinese troops be pulled out from the regions adjacent to our borders.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MASHEROV VISIT TO VIETNAM

Truong Chinh, Masherov Speeches

LD051659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Hanoi, 28 January--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P. M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, arrived here today on an official visit at the invitation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] National Assembly.

The delegation was met by: Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Huynh Than Phat, vice premier of the SRV Government; and other officials.

The same day the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee held a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, Truong Chinh stressed that sincere and firm relations of friendship and cooperation have taken shape between the CPSU and VCP and between the USSR and SRV. The signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty, he said, was an event of great historical importance and ushered in a new stage in the development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and relations of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. We note with great joy that the treaty has shown its mighty vitality in the past year and has helped strengthened the ties between our countries' parties and peoples. The Vietnamese people highly value the internationalist support and assistance given them by the CPSU, the USSR Government and the fraternal Soviet people.

The USSR's principled foreign policy course and firm position were reaffirmed once again in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's answers to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions. The Soviet leader's answers are evidence of the might of the land of the soviets, its love of peace and its loyalty to its lofty internationalist duty. They are a powerful inspiring factor in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction. We totally support the USSR which, fulfilling its internationalist duty, has given Afghanistan timely assistance in repelling external interference and aggression.

The Beijing reactionary grouping, Truong Chinh noted, regards an independent, united and socialist Vietnam as a serious obstacle to its expansionist and hegemonist policy. Beijing has embarked on collusion with American imperialism and other reactionary forces and pursues a policy hostile to Vietnam and aimed at weakening and annexing the SRV. But the Vietnamese people are fully determined to defend their motherland, continue the cause of building socialism and make a worthy contribution to the peoples' struggle to consolidate world peace.

In his reply speech P. M. Masherov conveyed to heroic Vietnam's communists and working people the most cordial greetings and best wishes from that great and loyal friend of the Vietnamese people--L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

It is, he said, particularly pleasant for us to be surrounded by kind friends on the eve of significant events--the 50th anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's creation of the VCP and the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and the SRV.

Our peoples' inviolable fraternity, initiated by Great October, and the steady expansion and deepening of Soviet-Vietnamese relations are the natural results of the tireless activity of the CPSU and SRV. We infinitely value this crystal-clear friendship and we are proud that it is a living, practical embodiment of the great Lenin's immortal ideas.

We are boundlessly glad that the relations between the CPSU and VCP and between the USSR and SRV are based on the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The friendship and cooperation treaty between the USSR and the SRV provides new impetus for still closer Soviet-Vietnamese ties in every sphere.

It is obvious right now that this historic document effectively helps to enrich all forms of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation and serves the purposes of accelerating socialist and communist building in our countries and the interests of world peace.

Unity and coordinated action on the part of the fraternal socialist countries assume particularly great importance under the present conditions, where American imperialist forces hostile to the cause of peace and social progress are inflaming militarist hysteria in an attempt to complicate the international situation and have adopted a course of stepping up the arms race, which leads to intensified military danger. The Beijing leaders are playing a shameful role here. Forming a bloc with the most inveterate NATO reactionary circles, they are mounting a shameful campaign against the USSR, Vietnam, the whole socialist community and other peace-loving states.

Soviet people, P. M. Masherov stressed, will continue energetically to support their Vietnamese brothers, to give them multifaceted assistance, and to strengthen relations of violable friendship and cooperation. They resolutely side with the fraternal Lao people and are in full solidarity with the long-suffering Kampuchean people and their sole legitimate government--the People's Revolutionary Council.

Delegation Activities, Ceremonial Session

LD041621 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS reports: "Ceremonial Session"]

[Text] Hanoi, 29 January--The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P. M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, which is in Vietnam on an official visit, today visited the mausoleum of the founder of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] and first president Ho Chi Minh. They laid a wreath at the mausoleum. In Hanoi the guests also looked over the house where Ho Chi Minh lived and worked, and which is now a museum.

On the same day talks took place between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P. M. Masherov and a Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] National Assembly delegation headed by Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee.

The talks passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and full unity of views on all questions discussed.

Hanoi, 29 January--A ceremonial session devoted to the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Vietnam was held here today. It was attended by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P. M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

The Vietnamese people assess the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as an epoch-making historic event, Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the SRV Government, stated. Vietnam became a recognized independent and sovereign state and it embarked on the development of new relations which linked its people inseparably with the Great October Revolution, the motherland of Lenin, the first and mightiest socialist state, reliable bulwark of peace and revolution, and with the entire socialist system--the determining factor of man's development.

We are profoundly aware, he stressed, that the Vietnamese revolution's victories are inseparable from the support and great disinterested assistance given by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Under the VCP's leadership the Vietnamese people are devoting all their efforts to the consolidation of fraternal friendship, combat solidarity and all-round cooperation with the USSR.

Nguyen Co Thach, secretary of state and the prime minister's foreign affairs assistant, who then spoke, noted that the Vietnamese working people assess highly the peace-loving foreign policy course of the CPSU and Soviet state. The replies given by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions, he said, reflected the Soviet Union's determination to struggle tirelessly for lasting peace and detente. We welcome the USSR's timely aid to the Afghan people rendered in accordance with the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the two countries and the UN Charter.

Together with the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, the Vietnamese people are fully determined to defend their independence and sovereignty and the cause of building socialism. The three Indochinese countries have been the victims of the 30-year aggressive war unleashed by the forces of colonialism and U.S. imperialism. The great-power hegemonism and expansionism of Beijing, which is acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the forces of reaction, has now become the main and most dangerous enemy of the three Indochinese countries. The Vietnamese people, the speaker stressed, will continue to strengthen and expand their indestructible friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Joint Communique

LD061157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "On the Visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam of a USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 February--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by P. M. Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) from 28 January through 4 February at the invitation of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee. A joint communique issued to the press here says:

The delegation was received by and had friendly conversations with Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP) Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, SRV prime minister. The Soviet guests visited a number of economic projects and cultural institutions in Hanoi, Binh Tri Thein Province and Ho Chi Min City. Everywhere the delegation was given a warm reception reflecting the Vietnamese people's feelings of sincere and cordial friendship for the Soviet Union--motherland of the great Lenin and the October Revolution.

Talks were held between the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation and an SRV National Assembly delegation headed by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, on questions of Soviet-Vietnamese relations and also on international problems of mutual interest. They were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and they confirmed complete unanimity on all questions discussed.

On behalf of the National Assembly and the entire Vietnamese people sincere and deep gratitude for their support and assistance, steeped in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. The Vietnamese side warmly welcomed the Soviet people's outstanding achievements in building the material and technical base of communism and the USSR's immense contribution to the cause of peace and revolution throughout the world.

The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation confirmed the SRV National Assembly's and entire Vietnamese people's support for the USSR's correct foreign policy course and firm stance against the policy of American imperialism, which is intensifying collusion with Chinese reactionaries, feverishly whipping up the arms race and threatening war and pursuing a brazen line against the USSR and the world's revolutionary forces.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions are a reflection of the Soviet Union's advocacy of the cause of peace and of the CPSU and Soviet state's unfailing loyalty to their international duty. They instill confidence and are an inspiration to the peoples struggling against imperialism and the forces of reaction.

The Vietnamese National Assembly delegation, the document goes on, sincerely wished the fraternal Soviet people successful fulfillment of the historic tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress and a great contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. The Vietnamese side hoped that the Soviet people would mark the 110th birthday of the great Lenin--a big festival for the Soviet people and all progressive mankind--with outstanding successes.

The Soviet side expressed its admiration for the Vietnamese people's remarkable victories in the revolutionary liberation struggle, their successes in implementing socialist transformations and building socialism, in strengthening the country's defense capability and in the defense of independence and freedom against outside encroachments.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed solidarity with the SRV's foreign policy course and constructive initiatives aimed at establishing relations of good neighborliness with Southeast Asian states and insuring peace, stability and security in this region and the world over.

The Soviet delegation confirmed the USSR's principled stance in support of the just cause of Socialist Vietnam, which is defending its honor and sovereignty in the struggle against the intrigues of imperialist forces and Beijing expansionists.

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the whole Soviet people the delegation wished the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the glorious VCP, new successes in implementing the historic decisions of the Fourth VCP Congress. The delegation conveyed to the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly and Government and all Vietnamese working people wishes for a fitting greeting to the glorious jubilee--the 90th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh, great son of Vietnam and outstanding figure of the international communist, workers and national liberation movement, and Vietnam's 35th national festival anniversary.

The delegations, the joint communique stresses, rated highly the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and confirmed that the two countries' peoples will devote all their efforts to steadily strengthening the great friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in the interests of the USSR and SRV peoples and in the interests of the socialist community and the joint struggle against imperialism and international reaction.

The delegations declared their strong support for the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in building and defending the independence and freedom of their homelands and resolutely opposing the dangerous plans and designs of the Beijing ruling circles which, in collusion with American imperialism and other reactionary forces, are conducting subversive activity against the revolutionary cause of the Lao and Kampuchean peoples and are threatening the national independence and peace of the peoples of the three Indochina Peninsula countries and of Southeast Asia.

The delegations warmly welcomed the Afghan people's historic victory and sincerely hoped that they would reliably defend their revolutionary gains and lead their country along the path of building a new society.

The Vietnamese side rated highly the Soviet Union's assistance to the Afghan people in exact accordance with the treaty between Afghanistan and the USSR and the UN Charter and in accordance with international duty.

The delegations expressed firm confidence that in their struggle against imperialism and the forces of reaction, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism the peoples of the world will gain new and even greater victories.

The friendly visit to the SRV by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, the document points out in conclusion, made an important contribution to strengthening solidarity and fraternal friendship between the two countries' peoples and cooperation between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the SRV National Assembly and was a powerful inspiration to the Vietnamese people in their struggle for the successful fulfillment of the imposing tasks of accelerated building of socialism, firm defense of the motherland and fulfillment of their international duty.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation expressed sincere thanks to the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, the National Assembly and the entire Vietnamese people for the cordial, fraternal reception accorded it throughout its stay in Vietnam.

IZVESTIYA NOTES 32d ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-ROMANIAN TREATY

LD061451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Kukushkin dispatch: "Common Aims. The Soviet-Romanian Treaty is 32 Years Old"]

[Text] Bucharest--The friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty between the Soviet Union and the Romanian People's Republic was signed in Moscow more than 30 years ago. This act reflected the important historical changes that took place on Romania's soil after the end of World War II.

After the overthrow of the monarchy in December 1947 Romania was proclaimed a people's republic. The country's working people and the whole world's progressive forces welcomed the start of the historic new stage in Romania's development. Aggressive circles in the Western powers made no secret of their discontent and disappointment. They unleashed an anti-Romanian slander campaign and openly threatened the young republic with interference.

In this situation the treaty concluded in Moscow represented a guarantee of Romania's free development and a reliable protection against encroachments by imperialist forces. Comrade Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej noted at the time that "...the treaty is a powerful blow to the illusions of reactionary circles inside and outside our country regarding the possibility of restoring the old system, under which Romania was an instrument of the imperialist powers, serving their interests which are alien to the Romanian people's interests."

The treaty stressed in particular that the Soviet Union and the Romanian People's Republic would act in a spirit of friendship and cooperation with a view to further developing and strengthening economic and cultural ties between the two countries, following the principles of mutual respect for their independence and sovereignty and noninterference in the other state's internal affairs. The two sides assumed a commitment not to take part in alliances and coalitions hostile to the other country.

As a result of the signing of the treaty between the Soviet Union and the Romanian People's Republic, the conditions were created for successful headway along the path of socialism by Romania. In embarking on building a socialist society, Romania relied on close economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries and on the experience of socialist building in the USSR.

The treaty accorded with the vital national interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Romania. It contributed decisively to strengthening the international positions of the Romanian People's Republic.

The whole course of subsequent development has confirmed the advantages of the new type of international relations and the exceptional significance of this important bilateral document.

The signing on 7 July 1970 of a new Soviet-Romanian friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty was a vivid new expression of the two fraternal countries' desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation. This document, based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, opened up the prospects of further developing the multifaceted ties between the two socialist states and strengthening their cooperation in solving complex political and economic problems connected with building socialism and communism and insuring peace and the peoples' security.

The ties between the Soviet Union and Romania have become still more multifaceted and profound in the process of implementing this treaty. Fruitful cooperation in key sectors of industry and in the scientific and technical sphere has received new impetus. Trade between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania is developing successfully. Its volume in the current 5-year plan will be R9 billion--70 percent more than in the preceding 5-year period. The Soviet Union is firmly established as Romania's chief foreign trade partner.

Last year's Moscow session of the Soviet-Romanian inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreed on products lists and reciprocal deliveries of specialized goods for inclusion in a long-term program for developing production specialization and cooperation in spheres such as electrical engineering, electronics, machine building for the chemical and petrochemical industries, the production of tractors and agricultural machines and shipbuilding. A broad exchange of opinions also took place at the session regarding the coordination of USSR and Romanian national economic plans in the next 5-year plan period (1981-1985).

The two fraternal countries have common tasks--securing the fullest possible implementation of the ideas and provisions of the statement on further developing cooperation and fraternal friendship between the CPSU and RCP and between the Soviet Union and Romania signed by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and N. Ceausescu in 1976. It is toward precisely this that the content of all subsequent Soviet-Romanian summit meetings has been directed.

"We are, after all, not only near neighbors," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his speech in Bucharest. "Common ideology and aims, the Marxist-Leninist ideals and the experience of equal cooperation accumulated over the decades--those are the objective basis for pooling our efforts in resolving many tasks confronting us."

The peoples of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania are traveling together the path of building socialism and communism. They are struggling actively for international detente, security and cooperation on the European Continent.

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD051609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] On 31 January in the Kremlin Traian Dudas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The ambassador was accompanied by embassy officials.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and Traian Dudas a friendly conversation was held in which N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, participated.

AFGHAN EVENTS SHOULD NOT UNDERMINE DETENTE IN EUROPE

LD062238 Moscow TASS in English 2222 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

["On Indivisibility of Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--TASS observer Nikolay Portugalov writes:

In the course of the anti-Soviet campaign unleashed in the West under the pressure of the United States in connection with the events in Afghanistan, Atlantic propaganda is now making intensive use of the proposition of "indivisibility of detente." This proposition is interpreted by the United States as follows: The West, to be more precise the USA, "cannot put up" with a situation, under which in some regions of the world, for example in Europe, there is indisputable progress of detente, while in others, let us say along the notorious "crises arc" using Brzezinski's terminology--in Africa, in the Middle and Near East, in the Indian Ocean basin, etc.--tensions are mounting, which allegedly enables the Soviet Union to "strengthen its geopolitical positions."

Thus, "the indivisibility of detente" as an indispensable condition of its continuation presupposes, in the opinion of the U.S. administration and the NATO top crust, nothing else...but the commitment of the USSR to refrain from supporting the national-liberation movements, and moreover refrain from any reaction to crises provoked by the West, even if they take place along the perimeter of the Soviet Union's border and outgrow into a direct threat to its security.

Since, however, the Soviet Union will not agree to it (it must be believed that the proponents of the concept of "indivisibility of detente" harbour no illusions to this score), it only remains, they believe to shelve the policy of detente, to resume the cold war, bring pressure to bear on the USSR, seek it isolation, etc.

It must be said for the sake of objectivity that such NATO "concepts" meet with objections in a number of West European countries. Many noted politicians by no means intend to give up detente, which has brought their peoples so many tangible benefits in politics, economics and other fields of life. Some of these politicians, believe that "detente is divisible" i.e. in other words that they by no means shall give up its attainment in Europe notwithstanding the emergence of seats of tensions in other regions.

Although the provisions of "divisibility of detente" considers in a certain measure, in our view, political realities, the very "antithesis" seems to be far-fetched. As in reality, the Soviet Union has more than once declared that detente by no means implies an end to class struggle on the scale of the world. While categorically rejecting the "export of revolution," our country remains loyal to proletarian internationalism and class solidarity. It has given and will continue to give support to the anti-imperialist struggle and national liberation movements all over the world. But have our Western partners in detente of the seventies abandoned their class positions in its process? Haven't the Western countries undertaken in these years everything so as to keep in power in the developing countries by all means, including direct interference, the unpopular proimperialist regimes suiting their aims, for example, in Latin America or in Africa? However, in spite of it, the process of detente was continuing. It was most successful in Europe where the first steps have already been made along the road to a new system of security and cooperation.

The above-mentioned proponents of "indivisibility of detente" Atlantic style quote a well known provision from the joint declaration signed in Bonn in May 1978 by Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt, which says that the sides in the process of detente will respect the indivisibility of peace and security in all of the world's areas.

The Atlanticists claim that by sending a contingent of its troops to Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has allegedly violated its commitment. But such claims are pure hypocrisy. The USSR is known to have sent its troops to that country in answer to the repeated requests of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It must be also borne in mind that by staging armed interference from the outside in the affairs of people's Democratic Afghanistan, the USA not only intended to drown in blood the revolution in that country, but also hoped to gain there a base for its military expansion near the USSR's southern borders. Can it be demanded from the Soviet Union by references to the "indivisibility of peace and detente" that it should confine itself in this case to the role of an impartial onlooker?

Consequently, the events in Afghanistan can and must not to any degree jeopardise the destinies of detente in Europe.

But detente both in our continent and in both regions is, as we are convinced, truly indivisible quite in a different sense. One cannot, as some politicians in the NATO countries do, declare for continuing detente in Europe and simultaneously (and not only in words) express solidarity with the U.S. policy directed at frustrating it, boycotting the Moscow Olympics and curtailing contacts with the Soviet Union in all fields of life. One cannot declare his "remaining interest" in arms control, while preparing at the same time for the deployment in Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles undermining the present balance--the sole real foundation for disarmament.

PROSPECTS FOR SUCCESS OF MADRID CSCE REVIEWED

LD061058 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] According to news agency reports, the Spanish foreign minister, Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, has reiterated Spain's dedication to peace and cooperation between peoples. In particular, he said that preparations continue in Spain for the Madrid meeting of representatives of the signatory countries of the all- European conference. Our observer Aleksey Georgiyev writes:

In the present circumstances, the planned Madrid conference assumes a particular importance. The peoples of Europe note with concern the deterioriation of the international situation.

The vital interests of the European peoples are linked inseparably to detente. The question now in fact is what path will developments in Europe and the world as a whole take. Will it be the path of the gradual establishment of detente and the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between states, or will Europe and the whole world return to a situation of confrontation between countries with different social regimes?

The situation in Europe is such that the future of the Continent does not just depend on the big powers, but on each European country too. The Madrid meeting opens up particular possibilities in this field. Can the Madrid meeting be held successfully? Of course it can but its participants must opt for a constructive and functional approach to the problems on the agenda. Another condition is that the political climate on the Continent should not deteriorate, that Europe should not be the stage for a new and dangerous return to the nuclear arms race.

In the complex international situation, the end of the arms race is still the number one problem. To this end, the implementation of the wide-ranging program of measures put forward by the Warsaw Pact countries, including the proposal to convene conferences on military detente and disarmament in Europe, is of particular importance. This is emphasized by the joint communiques on the results of the official visits of the Polish and Bulgarian foreign ministers to the USSR, as well as the visit of Andrey Gromyko to Romania. The documents emphasize the importance of the careful preparation of the Madrid conference so that it can make a real contribution to the strengthening of security and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in Europe.

For his part, the Spanish foreign minister, Marcelino Oreja, pointed out that his country, which is preparing for the Madrid follow-up conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, is destined to make its contribution to the strengthening of European security and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation and understanding between peoples.

SCHMIDT-GISCARD STATEMENT FOLLOWS U.S. AFGHAN LINE

LD062108 Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Paris, February 6, TASS--The Paris press continues commenting on the French-West German meeting. The joint statement issued upon completion of the meeting contains along with positive features--the recognition of the necessity to continue the East-West dialogue and the positive impact on Europe of the many years old process of easing of tensions--also provision, which, in all evidence, ring in unison with the official U.S. propaganda.

The statement gives a distorted interpretation of the developments in Afghanistan, and the heightening tensions in the world are viewed from the U.S. position. It is alleged that the developments in Afghanistan are an impediment to detente, although it is known that the aggravation of tensions began long before the so-called "Afghan developments" and were started precisely by the disregard of the NATO states of a number of constructive proposals and their acceptance of the U.S. proposal on the deployment of medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries. It was actually a step directed at halting the process of ratification of the SALT II treaty, at upsetting the present balance of forces, including in Europe.

In connection with some tendentious provisions of the joint statement, political observers in the French capital point out that the official government bodies of France and the FRG practically do not react to the fact that an open aggression against the sovereign Afghan state has been carried out from Pakistan's territory in the course of one year and a half.

Attention is also drawn here to the fact that the United States is presently knocking together, as a matter of fact, a military consortium including the USA, China, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and some other countries, whose aim according to the design of its sponsors, is a build up of aggressive actions against Afghanistan and arms supplies to the elements waging from Pakistan's territory a struggle against the lawful Afghan Government.

The authors of the joint statement, who discussed the "Afghan question," are apparently using double standards. They would like for the sake of the so-called "solidarity with the United States" to pass over in silence the main question, which generated the unstable situation in that region--precisely the undeclared war against Afghanistan being waged by some allies of France and the FRG from Pakistan's territory.

As if an analysis is given of a situation in some area, according to the practices existing in international relations one must see both the causes and consequences of the developments. This question has regrettably, as is seen from the joint statement, fallen out of sight of its authors. Commenting on the results of the French-West German meeting, the Paris newspaper L'HUMANITE points out that it "crudely falsifies the starting points of the international situation" and "is directed at justifying Carter's policy." The statement, the newspaper points out, contains attacks "disregarding deliberately the right to collective defence recognised by the U.N. Charter."

Support for Detente

LD070036 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A meeting has taken place in Paris between Valery Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, and Helmut Schmidt, chancellor of the FRG. Nikolay Gratsianov, Radio Moscow observer, comments on its results.

The meeting took place in a situation in which there has been an exacerbation of the international situation, provoked by the present U.S. foreign policy line. The so-called Carter doctrine, which provides for an increase in military spending, an intensification of the arms race and strengthening of interference in the affairs of states and peoples is openly aimed against detente. Washington demands with increasing insistence that its allies support this line. It is evident that this pressure has influenced to a fair degree the evaluation of the Afghanistan events. The joint declaration agreed on this subject is dominated by the U.S. point of view, while the assistance that the Soviet Union rendered at the request of the Afghan Government has not been assessed in objective terms.

While expressing Atlantic solidarity in their position on the Afghan problem, the leaders of the two countries did not express an attitude toward the U.S. discriminatory measures against the USSR. In any case, there is nothing to show that Paris and Bonn have declared the economic boycott which Washington is asking for to be a suitable measure--all the more so as there is no doubt in FRG and French business circles as to the necessity for mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

The two statesmen expressed their intention to promote the cause of detente on the European Continent. As distinct from the White House, which seeks to jeopardize detente, France and the Federal Republic of Germany have no doubts as to the value of its results, obtained thanks to the contribution of, among others, these two states. Together with the other countries of the continent which are signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, they have an interest in the consolidation of peace and security in Europe. Therefore, as it seems, while expressing solidarity with Washington, they are not inclined to copy automatically a line which can provoke a return to the cold war.

GROMYKO RECEIVES FRG AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

LD061646 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has received today the FRG Ambassador to Moscow Hans-Georg Wieck at the latter's request. The talk covered issues of mutual interest for the Soviet Union and the FRG.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 1451 GMT on 6 February 1980 adds: "It is not yet clear whether the detention of a West German citizen at Moscow Airport on Sunday was discussed. The Soviet Foreign Ministry has given an assurance, in reply to an enquiry, the embassy said, that the man, who had been on the embassy premises for several days, was free to leave."]

TIKHONOV RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF FRG DEUTSCHE BANK

LD062140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received at the Kremlin Christians, chairman of the Board of the FRG Deutsche Bank, at the latter's request. A conversation took place on the development of economic, financial and monetary relations between the USSR and the FRG for purposes of implementing the understandings reached during the visit to the FRG by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in May 1978.

[Hamburg DPA in German at 2233 GMT on 6 February 1980 adds: Friedrich Wilhelm Christians, representing the Board of Deutsche Bank, on Wednesday held a discussion on economic and currency problems with Soviet First Deputy Premier Nikolay Tikhonov. DPA was informed of this by Christians after his discussion. The subject of the proposed natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe was also broached, he said. Christians said that the Soviet side would probably reach a final decision in this matter by spring. On this would depend his bank's further action regarding the question of financing. According to Christians, his meeting with Tikhonov, who is acting for Premier Kosygin who is ill, took place at the suggestion of the Soviet side. Moscow Television reported in its main news bulletin that Christians had met Tikhonov at his, Christian's, request."]

TORIES ECHO U.S. CALLS FOR INCREASED DEFENSE SPENDING

LD051151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Yes-Men on the Thames"]

[Text] The Conservative government in London is striving with obsequious haste to follow virtually every step of the present Washington administration in military matters. Scarcely had there been mention across the Atlantic of the fact that the NATO allies must increase their military budgets before London immediately hastened to agree, although Berlin is already spending a larger percentage of its GNP on the armed forces than any other West European NATO country. Scarcely had talk turned to the deployment in Europe of qualitatively new U.S. nuclear weapons systems before London immediately proclaimed its readiness to deploy on British soil 160 Tomahawk missiles targeted against the Soviet Union.

Now that the 5-year program to force on the buildup of military might designed to safeguard U.S. overseas interests by force of arms has been proclaimed on the banks of the Potomac, it has also been deemed necessary on the banks of the Thames to issue a bellicose war cry. The Tory government has submitted for discussion by Parliament a program for the creation of a new generation of British nuclear weapons. It is proposed to spend 5 billion pounds sterling to build, in addition to the existing four nuclear-powered missile-carrying Polaris submarines, five others equipped with the new U.S. Trident missiles.

The discussion of this question in the House of Commons revealed keen objections from many members of Parliament who believe that creating a new generation of its own nuclear weapons for a country like Britain is, first, beyond its powers and, second, pointless (all the more so since this "independent potential" would depend wholly on U.S. delivery vehicles). Mulley, the former Labor defense secretary, stressed that the replacement of the Polaris missiles with Tridents was not justified by Britain's defense needs.

Relying on their majority in the House, the Conservatives have succeeded in asserting the government program. In addition to the program it is also planned to spend a further 1 billion pounds sterling on improving the guidance systems for the Polaris missiles while they are still in use in the eighties. According to Defense Secretary Pym the aim of this measure is "to make it easier to break through the Soviet Union's missile defense."

Enthralled in selecting targets on the USSR's territory, the secretary has obviously overlooked the geographical position and dimensions of his own country. On hearing how the yes-men on the banks of the Thames are trying to equal the leading singers on the banks of the Potomac, it brings to mind the English proverb: "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones."

'Militarist Hysteria'

LD041635 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 February 1980 Morning Edition publishes on page 5 a 2,000-word correspondent V. Skosyrev London dispatch under the headline "Shadows of the 'Tomahawks' over Britain," discussing the planned deployment of 160 U.S. cruise missiles in Britain and plans for British independent nuclear forces against the background of "galloping inflation and cutbacks in social services spending." Noting that "the Tories are now trying to play the part of conductor of the anti-Soviet din raised in West Europe in connection with the events in Afghanistan," Skosyrev goes on to describe the "militarist hysteria" to which the "reactionary press and television" are contributing, and gives an account of opposition to British armaments plans.

U.S. BASES THREATEN, NOT HELP, TURKEY

TA070816 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1400 GMT 7 Feb 80 TA

[Anonymous commentary: "The U.S. Bases in the Near East and Turkey"]

[Text] The issue of the U.S. military bases on the lands of others gains special importance today in the light of the hysterical military campaign being carried out in the United States as a result of the Afghanistan developments. The statements made by the U.S. leaders, especially by President Carter, clearly show that these bases might be used for armed intervention in the affairs of other countries that do not want to recognize the leadership of the United States or to accept a U.S. dictatorship. The Pentagon's aggressive plans attach great importance to the U.S. military bases near the oil reserves in the Near and Middle East. As you know, most of the U.S. military bases in that area are in Turkey.

In a message he sent to Congress recently, President Carter talked quite insolently about certain dimensions of the U.S. policies including the U.S. policies regarding the Near and Middle East. He also said: The Persian Gulf region has gained vital importance for the United States in recent years because stopping oil supplies from the countries in the region would be a threat to the security of the United States.

President Carter said that such a situation would create an economic crisis more serious than the Great Depression of 50 years ago and cause a radical change in the lifestyles of Americans.

However, it seems that Washington is not trying to protect the American lifestyle, but to defend the unbelievable profits the American monopolies make by plundering the national resources of other countries and peoples, certainly of the Near Eastern and Middle Eastern countries. It seems that the U.S. administration intends to save the so-called American lifestyle in countries far away from the United States. On this issue, Mr Carter says: We began to develop the possibilities of transporting our armed forces to the Persian Gulf region last year. We are now looking into the means of using the military installations in the region more actively.

Several political commentators from different countries believe that the policy announced by the U.S. President is very similar to the Eisenhower doctrine declared 23 years ago. The Eisenhower doctrine envisaged the defense of military forces in the Near East and Middle East too. This doctrine had constituted the basis of the U.S. invasion of Lebanon in 1958.

The Turkish daily CUMHURIYET makes the same interpretation and says that the program announced by Carter revives the cold war and is concrete proof of the desire of the United States to have a strong position in the Near East.

The reason why the United States is trying to sign the military bases agreement with Turkey as soon as possible becomes more apparent in the light of this desire. According to the French newspaper LE MATIN, the agreement which was initialled in January will strengthen and legitimize the U.S. presence in the region.

CUMHUHIYET says that any kind of American military move in the Middle East will inevitably bring forward the question of the U.S. bases in Turkey. The two big military air bases in southern Turkey have gained special importance now. The diplomatic information bulletin published in Ankara confirms that the United States has never renounced its decision to use its bases in Turkey as springboards to the Middle East and Near East.

Referring to Turkey's position determined in the aggressive plans of the United States about the Middle East, the Turkish daily MILL'YET points out that Turkey has been given the duties of a guard watching the oil reserves in the region in the interest of the West.

The New York TIMES admits that the United States intends to make use of its bases in Turkey for its operations in the Near East.

Such statements falsify the deceitful remarks by certain politicians that these bases protect Turkey from an imaginary threat. On the contrary, all the sensible persons in the country understand that, because of these bases, Turkey might involuntarily be dragged into the dangerous adventures of the United States for interests foreign to the Turkish people.

MILL'YET, which reflects the views of millions of Turkish citizens, has pointed out that the American military bases are a mortal danger for Turkey and has called on the Turkish leaders not to allow U.S. imperialism to revive the fire of war in the Middle East.

The other Turkish dailies also say that Turkey should not participate in the United States' adventures. It seems that the Turkish people do not want to jeopardize their own future for the so-called vital interests of the United States or for the protection of the well-known American lifestyle.

IRANIAN MINISTER OF NATIONAL GUIDANCE ARRESTED FOR 'CIA TIES'

LD062046 Moscow TASS in English 1775 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, February 6, TASS--According to Iranian newspaper KAYHAN, last night "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" arrested and imprisoned Minister of National Orientation of Iran Naser Minatchi. The students holding the U.S. Embassy in Tehran accused him of ties with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The accusation is based on documents found in the embassy testifying to N. Minatchi's contacts with representatives of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

KUWAITI REPORT ON SOVIET SUBMARINE BASE DENOUNCED AS 'FALSE'

LD070018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Valentin Gubernatov and Aleksey Sokolov]

[Text] A representative of the Government of Democratic Yemen has resolutely denounced the report of AL-ANBA', the Kuwaiti paper, that the Soviet Union is allegedly building a base for its submarines in the Bay of Aden. It seems that everything here is clear. However, it is not absolutely clear from what kind of sources the Kuwaiti paper obtained this provocative and false report. AL-ANBA' itself has not noted the source of its information. However, it is not difficult to guess. The source is the propaganda apparatus of the West. Let us note that this latest canard has been timed to the forthcoming tour of Bartholomew, representative of the U.S. administration, to a number of African and Near Eastern countries. According to news agencies, the American emissary will clarify the technical details concerning use of bases on the territory of these states by the American militarists.

By the way, these countries are Oman, Kenya, Somalia and Saudi Arabia. In connection with this, it is worth paying attention to the report of the EAST AFRICAN STANDARD. I quote: The Somali naval base at Berbera will soon pass into the hands of the United States. America and Somalia are ready to sign a military agreement, details of which will be finally worked out in a few days time.

I will repeat once again: Imperialist circles are striving to cover up their own hegemonistic aspirations by their loud cries about the Soviet threat.

RACHKOV DENIES USSR WANTS MIDEAST OIL, CLAIMS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

LD061545 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 5 Signed to Press 28 Jan 80 p 21 LD

[B. Rachkov article under the rubric "Against Slander and Misinformation": "Blaming Another for Their Own Fault"]

[Text] The cold war atmosphere being actively fueled by the U.S. ruling circles is being supplemented increasingly by absurd versions of anti-Soviet slander. One of them is the fabrication about some Soviet intention to establish control over Near East oil sources with a view to averting the supposedly impending energy famine in the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

Concocted in the CIA kitchen several years ago, this fabrication has today become very popular among anti-Soviets in Washington and Beijing, Cairo and Tel Aviv. Recently attacking Soviet policy in Afghanistan, F. Muhyi Ad-Din, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Egyptian People's Assembly, once again brandished the bugaboo of an "oil famine" supposedly prompting the USSR to "establish its supremacy over Near East oil sources."

Apart from the fact that expansionism is absolutely alien to the USSR's Leninist foreign policy, our country itself possesses sufficient fuel and energy resources. The progressive growth of the Soviet economy's fuel and energy sectors appears particularly impressive against the background of the energy crisis which has been shaking the capitalist world for more than 6 years. As is known, production of energy sources in the West, which possesses considerable fuel resou has been making almost no headway over the past 7 years; imperialism is still gamblin exploiting the oil resources of young states. But in the Soviet Union total production of energy sources (converted to ideal fuel at 7,000 kilocalories per ton) in 1973-1979 increased by one-third--from 1.42 billion to 1.85 billion tons a year.

Our country's ill-wishers, carefully studying the monthly reports on the development of the Soviet economy, scrupulously seek out and try to blow up the fractions of a percent by which the production plan for a particular type of fuel sometimes goes unfulfilled. At the same time they do their best to ignore the more than 30-percent growth--truly exceptional in the modern world economy--in the USSR's overall fuel and energy potential which has occurred in just 6 years and which graphically reflects the Soviet national economy's characteristics constant trend toward dynamic growth.

The steady broadening and strengthening of the Soviet fuel and energy base is convincing proof of the incontestable advantages of socialism, which is capable of resolving the most complex economic problems of the present day in the interests of society on the basis of scientific planning. We do not hide the difficulties encountered in resolving these problems. They were spoken of openly and sharply at the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum. But the same plenum, as well as the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, published the targets reached and outlined new ones for the development of the Soviet fuel and energy sphere which thoroughly debunk any inventions about the likelihood of an "oil" or other fuel famine in the USSR.

Production of main types of fuel and electricity in the USSR in 1970-1980

	1970	1975	1980
Electricity (billion kilowatt-hours)	741	1,039	1,295
Petroleum and gas condensate (million tons)	353	491	606
Coal (million tons)	624	701	745
Natural gas (billion cubic meters)	198	289	435

As follows from the data cited, electricity generation in the Soviet Union this year will increase almost 25 percent compared with 1975--the last year of the Ninth 5-Year Plan; oil and gas condensate production will increase more than 25 percent; coal production 6 percent; and natural gas 50 percent.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum outlined tasks for further improving and developing our fuel and energy complex--the world's biggest--in the eighties.

These tasks include increasing the pace of gas production, accelerating the development of the nuclear power industry, opening up eastern coalfields, introducing less energy-intensive equipment in all sectors of the economy and considering the question of power generation in the future. The realistic and feasible nature of the Soviet plans is the most reliable guarantee against any crises.

The Soviet Union is the only major industrial power which not only fully meets its own enormous requirements for energy sources but also supplies them to dozens of countries--a fact which must not be underestimated under the conditions of the energy crisis in the West. During the seventies alone the USSR exported 2.4 billion tons of various types of fuel (in ideal fuel equivalent). The bulk of this volume was supplied to the fraternal socialist countries, insuring the successful development of their national economies. A significant quantity of Soviet exports of energy sources went to developing states, substantially reducing there the impact of the energy crisis.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are actively developing equitable, mutually advantageous international cooperation in resolving a number of mankind's most urgent problems, including the energy problem. An important step on this path was the CEMA countries' adoption of the long-term targeted cooperation program in the sphere of energy, raw materials and fuel, which opened broad new prospects for the development of our countries' fuel and energy complex on the basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements.

Our country is linked with capitalist countries by a whole series of agreements on cooperation in developing the fuel and energy sectors. Many of these agreements are being implemented successfully--which helps to strengthen the material base of the policy of international detente. Is it any wonder that in recent weeks Washington opponents of detente have also chosen the USSR's cooperation with Western countries in the fuel and energy spheres as a target for vigorous attacks? The White House is issuing appeals to American, West European and Japanese business circles to curtail this cooperation with a view to "punishing" the Soviet Union for its disinterested aid to the Afghan revolution --aid which supposedly threatens U.S. "national security."

Sharply critical of this White House stand, the New York TIMES writes that the curtailment of Soviet-American cooperation in the development of power generation would harm the United States above all, since "exacerbating the shortage of energy resources in the world will not help strengthen American national security."

Rebuffing imperialist and Beijing propaganda, which shamelessly ascribe to the Soviet Union expansionist plans with regard to the Near East, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out in his interview with a PRAVDA correspondent: "The policy and mentality of colonialists are alien to us. We do not covet foreign lands or long for foreign riches. It is colonialists who are drawn to the smell of oil."

PALESTINIAN SOURCES REFUTE 'FABRICATIONS' OF 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW

LD061644 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin writes:

TIME magazine (the USA) has published an "interview" its correspondents had with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

In this "interview" the American correspondents ascribe to the Palestinian leader pronouncements that distort the essence and aims of the Soviet Union's foreign policy in the Middle East. Thus, it is asserted in the "interview" that the Soviet Union seeks to establish control over Middle Eastern Oil. This American fabrication was immediately refuted by official Palestinian sources. It is stressed in a report transmitted by the WAFA NEWS AGENCY that the text of the interview, especially the places where it deals with the Soviet Union are grossly distorted.

The aim of the authors of this fabrication is obvious. The United States, which for a long time has been following an anti-Arab and anti-Palestinian policy and which initiated the Camp David deal, is now making every effort to undermine the united actions of Arab countries, to drive a wedge between the Arabs, as well as between the Palestinians and their tried and tested friends--the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

It is evidently believed in Washington that all means are good enough for achieving this aim--from fanning up the propaganda anti-Soviet campaign over the so-called "Afghan question" to juggling of facts and falsifications.

On the other hand, the United States would like to distract world public attention from its own unseemly aims in the Middle East area. It is well-known--and this was stressed more than once in the progressive Arab press, that it is the United States that seeks to establish control over this strategically important region and its oil resources. With these aims in view it is establishing the so-called "quick-reaction corps", increases its military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf area and is conducting a campaign of blackmail and threats against Iran.

It seems in place here to recall that Washington's Middle East policy has had an anti-Palestinian slant in the course of decades. While giving every support to the Zionist aggression against Arab countries and hypocritically talking of the "civil rights" of the Palestinians and the "Palestinians refugees", the United States denies the Arab people of Palestine the main thing, the right to national self-determination and to the establishment of their own state.

At the same time the United States and its henchmen resent positive development of relations between the PLO and the Soviet Union which has been consistently supporting the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. This principled stand is highly appreciated by the Palestinian side. It was said in the joint communique on the visit paid to the USSR by a PLO delegation with Yasir 'Arafat at the head, in November last year, that "the PLO will strengthen in every way its friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and regards this as one of the decisive factors for solving the Palestine problem and achieving an overall settlement in the Middle East.

VOLSKIY ASSESSES MIDEAST SITUATION, CRITICIZES AS-SADAT

LD052009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[From the "Topical Problems of International Life" Program presented by international journalist Dmitriy Volskiy]

[Text] Good day, comrades: The conflict in the Near East, which has provoked 4 outbreaks of war in the last 10 years, seems to have paled somewhat against the background of turbulent events in the neighboring Middle East area. There are, one must say in all fairness, well-known objective reasons for this. The revolutions in Afghanistan and Iran, the extremely aggravated situation concerning oil from the Persian Gulf, the intensification there of strategic positions of the West as a whole and the United States above all--all these and many other social and political storms have overshadowed the Near East bed of tension to some extent.

Together with this, the completely conscious striving of ruling circles in Israel and their patrons in the United States to make use of these circumstances is distinctly felt. They wish to take advantage of this in order to divert the attention of the international public from the Camp David deal, concluded under the aegis of Washington 1 and 1/2 years ago, and from the separate Egypt-Israel rapprochement, which is assuming a more and more demonstrative nature. For in reality, the threat to the cause of peace and security hidden behind this notorious rapprochement--not only in the Near East area but in zones adjacent to it--is becoming increasingly serious.

What specifically constitutes this threat? It would seem quite harmless that leaders of two warring neighboring states should meet together and now exchange ambassadors. In the West, the rightwing press is saturated with the expression "the Egyptian-Israel peace process." They even write that Begin and As-Sadat are supposedly striving to achieve an all-embracing settlement of the Near East conflict.

All this has nothing in common with reality. Facts reveal something completely different, that behind the smokescreen of settlement talks there is in motion a process for setting up a military-political alliance aimed against progressive forces and liberation movements in the Arab East. This alliance is jeopardized above all by the Palestine resistance movement. Talks on the issue of so-called Palestinian autonomy have been dragging on for a long time now and without result. Begin is making no concessions. He is striving fairly openly towards one goal--legal consolidation of the annexation of the West Bank of the River Jordan and Gaza Strip, seized by Israel in 1967.

As-Sadat's diplomacy is trying to give the impression that Cairo opposes such annexation. But the very fact that the talks are in progress--talks, moreover, which the Palestinians did not authorize, talks not about the full liberation of seized lands and setting up a Palestinian state but only about a confused autonomy--this fact itself exposes As-Sadat. For in reality he is helping the occupiers to gain time to strengthen their positions. They hasten to take advantage of this.

A program is being implemented for the construction of Israeli settlements on occupied territories, the military infrastructure is being improved and modernized and economically speaking, they are being integrated more and more closely into the Israeli economy.

Moreover, since concluding the Camp David agreement, Tel Aviv has virtually secured for itself a new piece of land. To tell the truth, it is not as large in area as it is important strategically. I am referring to the southern areas of Lebanon, where Haddad, an Israeli agent and ex-major in the Lebanese Army, has set up his own puppet rightwing Christian pseudostate. According to press information, the Israeli command has recently dispatched new military units there and is almost uninterruptedly shelling neighboring areas of Lebanon.

How they intend to specifically use this springboard only time will tell, but it is clear that from here--the border intersection between Israel, Lebanon and Syria--attempts could be made, given the appropriate conditions of course, to launch new military adventures of a local or broader nature. Let us say that these attempts could be made against Palestinian detachments stationed in Lebanon or Lebanese national patriotic forces, or against Syrian troops, which make up the greater part of the inter-Arab security forces responsible for maintaining peace in Lebanon. Syria itself is in no way insured against a new Israeli attack. Begin did say recently that for the time being he does not intend to make such an attack, but denials like this sound themselves like a veiled threat.

In any case, I can testify--insofar as I have been in these picturesque places--that Israeli militarists have acquired a new support point. Here there are mountains and hills, the control of which provides them with particularly tempting military expeditions. In this they were helped not only by Major Haddad, but above all by President as-Sadat, who in concluding a separate peace with them gave them a free hand for further expansion southwards.

The Cairo leadership also has its own expansionist schemes. Foreign newspapers have reported on the displacement of Egyptian military units from the Sinai Peninsula and the Suez Canal to the borders of Libya. They write that As-Sadat had already twice been prepared to send them into action. He had been roused both by nonacceptance of the Libyan Government's anti-imperialist policy and the desire to (?acquire their oil riches for himself). Cairo also has sent military units to other Arab countries. To the sultanate of Oman, for example. The Egyptian capital also has accepted commissions outside the Arab world. Thus Cairo makes no secret of its readiness to help form counterrevolutionary interventionist bands to be sent into Afghanistan. Finally, the Egyptian leadership has been openly and even intrusively, offering its bases and other military projects for the Pentagon's use. What for? In order that they may be used as transfer points in the deployment of American troops into the Persian Gulf zone.

These constantly repeated invitations, and the readiness expressed by Cairo both on suitable and unsuitable occasions, to send their troops to other countries seem at first glance difficult to explain. Why should the Egyptian leadership aggravate the situation in the Near and Middle East, when its own position is (?unstable) to say the least? But this is precisely the point. It wants to stifle the dissatisfaction of the masses inside the country and disguise its isolation in the Arab world. Secondly, and even more importantly, Cairo is in this way with its maneuvers playing up to its Israeli allies, who without any verbal communication call on Washington to prepare to use force in the Near and Middle East and in particular to secure, as they put it, access to the oil of the Persian Gulf.

As far as Begin's government is concerned, this is its long-term policy line and one must say that it is coinciding more and more with the line pursued by the most aggressive circles of the United States.

The Paris magazine MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE describes it like this: One of the ways of solving Near East problems would be for Washington--and I am quoting--to support Israeli policy, and perhaps with the help of Egypt, by means of military occupation of strategic areas of the Near East, the so-called neutralization of enemies by bombing and preparations for prolonged military occupation of areas presenting economic and strategic interest. The magazine continues: Human losses could be great if this policy were to be pursued, especially in the most densely populated areas. Thus they would have to pay a very high price for hostility from the entire Arab world and all developing countries, of course.

Let us add that this price may appear too high for the transnational corporations who determine United States policy. Not because they are afraid of human losses, as the magazine puts it--we are quoting again--it is not out of any humane feeling but out of self-interest. These corporations, which (?provide) the United States' political capital, want to preserve and strengthen their positions in the Near East, the Arab world and other Muslim countries. For this they need stable social support here. This is why, together with the abovementioned military projects, there are also other more peaceful variants, so to speak. The main such variant is to turn the Camp David agreement into a basis for a broader treaty and the Tel Aviv-Cairo axis into a kind of political [word indistinct], into which it would be possible to force other states of the Near and Middle East, who were prepared to cooperate with the United States.

They would like to unite them into a military-political bloc which does not require a formal legal framework, but which would include countries with conservative regimes, ranging from Morocco to Pakistan. In addition to this, they also make active use of a well-known method of intimidation with the nonexistent Soviet threat. But, without speaking of the progressive states, even the majority of Muslim states with conservative regimes are resolutely condemning United States support for Israel's expansionism, protesting against Camp David and avoid dealing with As-Sadat.

In short, the imperialist policy is meeting with contradictions it is powerless to resolve. Neither some of its most dangerous tactics of force--such as the creation of the "quick reaction corps" and preparations for occupying the oil fields--nor more flexible tactics based on its union with reactionary circles in the Arab world and other Muslim countries are not bringing the United States any political gain. Life affirms again and again that the real and universally acceptable paths to the solution of Near East problems lie on a completely different plane. Only respect for the rights of the peoples and their independence and legal interests can secure a stable peace.

For the Near East, this means fulfilling a program long recognized by many states consisting of three points which is approved by the majority of UN members. It provides for the withdrawal of Israel's troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, securing the rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to create their own state and securing the rights of all states and peoples of the Near East to an independent and safe existence.

This is precisely the program which the Soviet Union and all peace-loving forces consistently support, and although its implementation has been retarded, although increasingly difficult obstacles are heaped up in its path, the development of events leaves no doubt. It is only on the basis of it that the very complicated knot of the Near East can be untied.

ZUBOV ARTICLE ATTACKS EGYPTIAN 'BETRAYAL' OF MUSLIM PEOPLES

LD051855 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Sovetskaya Rossiya in Russian 31 January 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,800-word article by S. Zubov entitled "Behind As-Sadat's Screens" noting that Egyptian President as-Sadat "is taking an active part in the present unprecedented campaign of threats and blackmail which the Carter administration has mounted against the peoples of the Near and Middle East," and that "a coordination of efforts is underway between the United States, the PRC and Egypt aimed at undermining the liberation movement of the peoples of the Near and Middle East and above all Iran and Afghanistan." Zubov states that "Egypt is becoming a 'trojan horse' thanks to which the Israelis, using Egypt's persisting, albeit limited, ties with the Arabs, are trying to gain entry to the Arab world" and mentions plans for Israel-Egyptian economic cooperation. He states in conclusion:

"The propaganda ballyhoo raised at the conference in Islamabad was aimed above all at diverting attention from this act of betrayal by As-Sadat of the Arab and consequently Muslim, peoples. However, the session of the Islamic Conference Organization urged all Muslim countries to declare a boycott of As-Sadat's regime in the political, economic and cultural sphere. The session condemned the compact between the United States, Israel and Egypt, describing it as 'flagrant aggression against the rights of the Arab peoples of Palestine and a threat to the security and independence of all Arab and Muslim countries.'

"Against the background of the provocative din of the United States and its accomplices in Islamabad, special significance is attached to the recent visit paid by A. A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister, to Syria which is marching in the vanguard of the struggle against Israeli aggression. The Soviet minister's reasoned speech in Damascus showed yet again that the Soviet Union has always been, and remains, a true friend of the Arab and Muslim peoples. The streams of murky lies and slander unleashed by the Washington political forecasters and their henchmen like As-Sadat cannot discredit the Soviet Union and its policy of support for the struggle of Arab and other peoples. Proof of this lies in the clear-cut, vivid speech delivered by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who greeted the Soviet guest on behalf of the Syrian leadership. 'We refuse to consider the Soviet Union--the Arabs' loyal friend--on equal terms with any other force or state which renders support and aid to the Israeli enemy. Attempts to distract the Arabs' attention from their main problem are not being crowned by success,' Khaddam said.

"Recent events in the Near and Middle East attest that the United States and its accomplices have been unable to distract the Arabs' attention from the struggle for a just and lasting settlement and the normalization of the situation in this region. Moreover, it has become even more obvious that the forces and trends in the Muslim world which, receiving money from Washington, are strenuously dancing to imperialism's tune and betraying the national interests of their peoples."

KENYA: NO MILITARY BASES TO BE GIVEN TO U.S.

LD051145 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Feb 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Bases Rejected"]

[Text] Nairobi, 31 January--Kenya has no intention of giving any country a military base on its territory, Kenyan Foreign Minister R. Ouko stated here. As is well known, the American press had earlier circulated reports of U.S. plans to secure naval bases in Somalia and Kenya. The minister stressed that ships from various countries are enjoying and will continue to enjoy the usual services at the Kenya port of Mombasa.

SOAMES, MUZOREWA FORCES TRY TO INTIMIDATE PATRIOTIC FRONT

LD061504 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Lusaka, February 6, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Polyakov reports:

Rhodesia's immigration service continues, in violation of the London agreements, to prevent the return home of refugees from neighbouring countries. According to reports from Zambia's frontier posts, through which repatriation is effected, Rhodesian officials with the connivance of the British colonial authorities make arrests among refugees, accusing them of belonging to the Patriotic Front. As was reported by P. Monga, a spokesman of Zambia's Foreign Ministry, the British observers, sent to the frontier by Governor Lord Soames, do nothing to stop gross violations and to accelerate the frontier crossing procedure. A. Sokiri, a representative of the U.N. supreme commissioner for refugees, said in Livingstone that because of imaginary obstacles less than a half out of 45,000 Africans, now in Zambia, will be able to return to Rhodesia before the elections scheduled for the end of February. The same state of affairs exists on Rhodesia's frontier with Botswana.

Meanwhile, troops of the Rhodesian regime and thugs from puppet Muzorewa's "personal army" continue punitive operations in the rural areas of the country in order to intimidate their residents and to make them to decide against voting for representatives of the Patriotic Front. Speaking at a press conference in Salisbury yesterday, co-leader of the front Joshua Nkomo said that in the obtaining atmosphere of violence and intimidation it is impossible to have really honest and free elections and demanded that elections be held at a later date.

CIA Involvement in Terrorism

LD060816 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Lusaka, February 6, TASS--A bandit attempt on life of coleader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Robert Mugabe has been made in Salisbury. A grenade was hurled into his house. As a result of shooting this morning one of Robert Mugabe's close aids was gravely wounded. These provocations confirm reports on the plan of the physical liquidation of the leaders of freedom fighters in whose elaboration and implementation agents of the CIA and secret intelligence services are involved. Before the incident a representative of the British colonial administration in Salisbury said about a possibility of assassination of one of prominent cultural leaders. The fresh terrorist actions are part of the bloody terror in Rhodesia unleashed by the Rhodesian "security forces" and Muzorewa's "private army" operating under direct guidance of Governor Lord Soames.

GUATEMALAN SITUATION OMINOUS IN WAKE OF EMBASSY SEIZURE

PA051443 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 4 Feb 80 PA

[Leonard Kosichev commentary]

[Text] Two participants in the tragic events at the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala were able to escape death. Peasant Gregorio Yuja Xona was miraculously saved and he was taken with serious injuries to a hospital. His statements there are unknown. Spanish Ambassador Maximo Cajal also came out alive. He accused the Guatemalan security authorities of carrying out a premeditated attack on the embassy and of being responsible for the death of the persons inside the embassy building.

But today, when I read the news agency dispatches, my attention was drawn to the report indicating that after staying in the hospital, Ambassador Maximo Cajal was taken to the residence of the U.S. representative in Guatemala. Of course, this was for security reasons. Peasant Gregorio Yuja Xona, the second witness left alive in the cruel and unjustified police action, was removed from the hospital. This action was carried out by unidentified armed men who entered the hospital room. Later, the disfigured and bullet-riddled body of Gregorio Yuja Xona was found near the Guatemalan capital with a sign which said: He has been executed for being a terrorist. On this same day, police opened fire on demonstrators participating in the funeral of the dead peasants. As a result of this action, two people were killed and several were wounded.

The tragic events surrounding the march of the peasants of El Quiche to Guatemala City point up the great drama of that long-suffering country. Its origins go back to 1954 when the United States organized the overthrow of the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz who had begun to implement agrarian reform to benefit the peasants. The reform affected the lands owned by the United Fruit Company, and the United States envisioned communist aspirations in that measure. Since then, reactionary regimes have ruled in Guatemala. International organizations have accused these regimes of carrying out a policy of genocide against their own people.

As General Lucas Garcia, the chief of the regime, has stated, there are no political prisoners in Guatemala. People are not imprisoned for demanding respect for their essential civil rights. Instead, they are assassinated. It is difficult to count the number of political assassinations carried out by the Guatemalan military rulers. These rulers seek to impose a single fate on all supporters of democratic development and progressive socioeconomic changes. Here is what a politician who asked not to be identified told newsmen about this: They wait to be killed, emigrate or go underground. The whole world has now seen that Guatemala is a country in which the life of a Guatemalan is not worth anything. Not only has the Guatemalan Government trampled on constitutional laws; pursuing its political opponents, it violates the diplomatic immunity of the foreign embassies and the universally recognized norms of international law. These violations are brutally carried out.

Washington has fostered a regime which today could create many problems for it. The bloody action of the Guatemalan police against the Spanish Embassy and the peasants inside has provoked a wave of indignation throughout the world. Spain has broken relations with Guatemala. The Andean countries--Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia--have condemned the violence of the Guatemalan reaction and supported the discussion of this issue in the United Nations. The OAS is also expected to discuss this problem. I do not rule out the possibility that in view of the situation, Washington will try to replace Guatemalan ruler Lucas Garcia with another figurehead as it did in El Salvador. In El Salvador, dictator Romero was replaced by the military junta which is trying to foment illusions about its good intentions without going beyond this. Similar maneuvers are to be anticipated in Guatemala.

U.S. BACKS RIGHTIST TERROR AGAINST SALVADORAN DEMOCRATS

LD061531 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 6, TASS--TASS news analyst Nikolay Chigir reports:

Alarming news is coming from El Salvador attesting to the fact that American imperialism is designing new bloody reprisals against the country's democratic and patriotic forces with the help of the local ultra-reactionary circles. A threat of fascism hangs over the freedom-loving Salvadoran people. According to the Latin American press, U.S. special services are preparing to stage in El Salvador the Chilean variant of suppressing the national-liberation anti-imperialist movement. U.S. policy-makers are again resorting to terror and violence as the most effectual, in their opinion, means to secure the imperialist interests on the continent.

Various pro-fascist and terrorist bands and groupings are running wild in El Salvador. It was not without participation of these gangs, set up in the previous years with approval of certain U.S. circles, that the police charged the demonstration in El Salvador on January 22 when more than 300 people were killed and wounded.

What was the response to that crime from official Washington who is paying lip-service to human rights? Did it condemn the killers and come out in defense of the Salvadoran people? Nothing of the kind! Quite on the contrary, Washington's emissaries hastily left for the El Salvador and its neighbours to develop concrete plans of conspiracy against the Salvadoran people. The events in El Salvador prove that humanism, Washington style, means in fact suppression of the human rights and freedoms, physical reprisals against those who are really coming out in defence of these rights. They believe in Washington that the less rights the Latin Americans have, the greater possibilities exist for subordinating their countries to the interests of American imperialism. That is why the U.S. leadership intentionally inspires bloody reprisals against Latin American patriots and democrats, seeking to turn brutal repressions into a system which would facilitate the pursuance of its hegemonistic foreign policy.

COFFEE SALE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH NICARAGUA

LD041533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[TASS report under the general headline: "From the Teleprinter"]

[Text] Agreement has been reached on the purchase by the Soviet Union of a consignment of coffee from Nicaragua. This is the first trade deal between the Soviet Union and Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

PERUVIAN LEADER IN ZAPOROZHYE--Jorge del Prado, Peruvian Communist Party Central Committee secretary general, arrived in Zaporozhye on 28 January. He was welcomed at the airport by Vsevolozhskiy, CPSU Central Committee member and Zaporozhskiy Obkom first secretary, and other officials. The leader of the fraternal Communist Party laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin and at the memorial to Soviet soldiers. He also visited the Lenin Dnepr hydroelectric station and a Museum. Comrade Jorge del Prado attended a soiree for young voters in the Zhovtnevyy House of Culture and delivered a brilliant speech. [Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 29 Jan 80 AU]

PRAVDA NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF 1905-1907 RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

LD061421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 pp 2-3 LD

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Prof O. Sokolov article: "First Onslaught of the People's Storm. The 75th Anniversary of the 1905-1907 Revolution in Russia"]

[Excerpts] Precisely 75 years ago--on 22 January 1905--the tsar made a bloodbath of a peaceful demonstration by Petersburg workers who were going to the Winter Palace to hand in a petition to the monarch.

The news of tsarism's greatest crime flew swiftly round the plants and factories of the capital. By evening, working Petersburg bristled with barricades. The thunder of revolutionary action by the proletariat was heard. The rumble of this thunder swept through all Russia, rousing the workers to a colossal struggle with unprecedented speed. The outlying national districts followed the center of the country. A revolution began in Russia. And although, in terms of its content it could not escape the confines of a bourgeois democratic revolution, it was a people's revolution in terms of its motive forces (the proletariat and peasantry).

The 1905-1907 revolution in Russia was the first trial of strength, the first battle by the working people for their social and national liberation. "Without a 'dress rehearsal' such as 1905," V.I. Lenin wrote, "both the bourgeois February and proletarian October revolutions of 1917 would have been impossible" (Complete Collected Works Vol 38, p 306).

Three camps fought in the first Russian revolution: The democratic camp headed by the proletarian joined battle to overthrow tsarism and establish a democratic republic; the liberal bourgeois camp sought a constitutional monarchy and the stifling of the people's movement; and the government camp (tsarism, the landowners and others) tried at all costs to preserve the monarchy and prevent social upheaval.

The revolutionary crisis developed and grew. The proletariat, sweeping aside the liberal bourgeoisie's claims to leadership of the revolution, fought with unprecedented heroism and contempt for death, rousing the broad people's masses to the battle .

Lenin's party marched in the front ranks of the fighters, directing working people's class battles. The arrival in Russia of V.I. Lenin, leader of the revolution, was of tremendous importance. He personally headed the work of the central and Petersburg committees and the publication of the party's central organ.

Lenin assumed direct leadership of the revolution; he spoke at conferences in Petersburg and Moscow, took part in assemblies and meetings and headed the work of making technical military preparations for armed uprising. In the leadership of the revolutionary struggle Lenin was not only a brilliant theorist, continuer of the cause of Marx and Engels, who enriched Marxism with new propositions and conclusions, but also a talented organizer and acknowledged leader of the masses who overthrew the system of inequality, exploitation and oppression.

The question of the development of the revolutionary events was discussed at the third party congress, held in London. The party clearly defined the conditions for the victory of a democratic revolution. The transformation of the proletariat into the main force, the loss by the bourgeoisie of its leading positions--all this meant the revolution had to end in people's power: revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry. The Bolsheviks expected the complete victory of the bourgeois democratic revolution and its development into a socialist revolution.

Lenin's statement of the question refuted and demonstrated the treacherous role of the Menshevik and Trotskiyist concepts of revolution. In brief, the political implications of the two tactics--the Bolshevik and the Menshevik in the people's revolution--boiled down to the following: The Leninists worked for the revolution's victorious completion and the Mensheviks worked to curtail the revolution and reduce the results to constitutional reforms--that is, they supported the liberal bourgeoisie's line.

However, the glow of revolution burned increasingly brightly and spread. The October all-Russian strike involved 2 million people. A general strike started on the railroads, and trains stopped running. The government lost control in the country and became impotent. The tsar was forced to issue a manifesto. Press freedom was won; revolutionary newspapers were published without any restrictions.

The people's creativity brought a new form of political organization--the soviets of workers' deputies--and soviets of peasant and soldier deputies emerged in their wake. These organs of representatives from factories and plants, of peasants, soldiers and sailors, increasingly played the role of a provisional revolutionary government and led uprisings, implementing the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the proletariat and peasantry.

The oppressed peoples of Russia's outlying districts were actively drawn into the political struggle. Various organizations emerged at colossal speed. For instance, the Muslims, who made up tens of millions of Russia's citizens, created the Muslim League.

The people's revolution reached its apogee with the December armed rising in Moscow. Bourgeois literature depicts this rising as something artificial. "Lenin's group," German Professor M. Weber wrote, "and some of the socialist revolutionaries had long been preparing this senseless rising."

The historical facts show the prejudice and lack of objectivity in this assessment of the first Russian revolution by bourgeois ideologists. The events of the time are evidence of the law-governed nature of the rising by the whole people and of the inevitability of its development into an armed struggle by the vanguard of the conscious proletariat against the crack troops sent in to suppress the insurgent people.

"Freedom or Death" was the insurgents slogan. There were eight claimants who had fought on the barricades for each weapon. The best representatives of the intelligentsia allowed their apartments in the barricaded area of Moscow to be used as dressing stations for wounded workers. For 9 days the Moscow workers resisted the forces of the government, which did not trust the garrison troops and was able to suppress the rising only after the tsar's guard arrived from Petersburg.

Armed risings flared up simultaneously with Moscow in Nizhnyy Novgorod, Rostov-na-Donu, Novorossiysk, the Donbass, Yekaterinoslav, Motovilikha, Ufa, Krasnoyarsk and Chita in December 1905 and the beginning of 1906. Large-scale armed uprisings broke out in the Transcaucasus, the Baltic region and Finland. The people's actions were suppressed by the autocracy with fanatical brutality.

The first people's revolution in Russia exerted a tremendous influence on the growth of revolutionary actions by workers and peasants in many countries of the world and evoked a mighty upsurge of the national liberation movement. All this shook the world capitalist system and brought closer its general crisis.

The movement for solidarity with revolutionary Russia swept through the world. A manifesto adopted by the participants of a meeting in Paris noted that in fighting for its own goals the Russian proletariat was equally fighting for the goals of France's working people. The same idea was expressed in the statement by the Bulgarian socialists: "The cause of the Russian proletariat is the cause of workers in all countries." The workers of Prague wrote their "struggling Russian brothers" that they regarded "their struggle as our own struggle."

Anatole France's prophetic words thundered round the world: "You know, comrades: At this moment a peaceful working person and proletarian is rising from the debris of the collapsed aristocratic system and the dying castes, from the ruins of the capitalist society, and tomorrow he will the master of the whole world."

The first Russian revolution exerted a great influence on the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples. Under its influence revolutions broke out in Iran, Turkey and China. It initiated the democratic traditions that live on in the world liberation movement today. Its lessons are of topical importance for our time. The Marxist-Leninst theory of the historic mission of the working class, the Leninist concept of revolution and the Leninist strategy and tactics for the struggle against exploiters and oppressors were verified in practice during the revolutionary fighting.

The example of the 1905-1907 events in Russia showed the need in insure in a revolution the leading role of the working class and the leadership of a Marxist-Leninist party. Today the international working class is winning a leading role in the broad and powerful general democratic anti-imperialist movement, and the historical experience of the first Russian revolution and Lenin's ideas regarding the hegemony of the proletariat in the working people's revolutionary struggle are assuming particular topicality.

Nowadays, when anti-imperialist people's revolutions are taking place in a number of countries and the working class' main revolutionary gain--real socialism--is exerting an increasing influence on the course of world social progress, we must see that these historic phenomena have their source in those distant heroic days of 1905, in the first resolute assault on the autocracy made by Russia's peoples under the leadership of the Russian proletariat and its party. The democratic revolutions accomplished in the nineteen sixties and seventies largely repeated the forms and methods of mass struggle that constituted the arsenal of the first Russian revolution.

Our country's working people, led by Lenin's party, have traveled a glorious path since 1905-1907. The greatest turning point on this path was the October revolution, which ushered in a new era in history--the era of the transition from capitalism to socialism and communism. The Soviet socialist system showed its inexhaustible strength during the Great Patriotic War against world imperialism's vanguard--German fascism. For the almost 35 years since then the land of the Soviets has lived under conditions of peace. A developed socialist society--the result of the Soviet people's historic creative work--has been created, exists and is being improved. The community of socialist countries, united by common interests and linked by ties of international solidarity, is strengthening.

Lenin's party has set and is setting an example of inviolable loyalty to the working class' revolutionary traditions. Along with the other Marxist-Leninist parties, the CPSU is making an outstanding contribution to the peoples' struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy and socialism.

PRAVDA REPORT OF RASHIDOV 30 JANUARY ELECTION SPEECH

LD061513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "The Working People's Election Meetings": "Toward New Achievements; Voters Meet Sh.R. Rashidov"]

[Text] Help from the fraternal peoples, together with the labor and skill of Uzbekistan's cottongrowers, was embodied in last season's record harvest of "white gold." The election campaign period, marked by an increase in political and labor activeness, was for them the start of a new effort to achieve high targets in every sector of the nationaleconomy.

On 30 January at the Akhunbabayev Kolkhoz in Moskovskiy Rayon, Andizhanskaya Oblast, voters of the Pakhataabadskiy Electoral Okrug met Sharaf Rashidovich Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, who is registered here as candidate for the Uzbek Supreme Soviet.

The meeting participants declared their full support for bloc of the Communist and non-party members election platform. They unanimously elected an honorary presidum comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

The voters spoke with pride about the Soviet people's outstanding labor successes, achieved under the party's leadership, and about the life-giving friendship among the peoples of our multinational country. N. Tursunov, first secretary of the Moskovskiy Raykom, who opened the meeting; U. Dadadzhanov, team leader at the Frunze Kolkhoz in Moskovskiy Rayon, who spoke about the work of the candidate, whose agent he is; and those who spoke later--L.I. Ushatova, doctor at the rayon hospital; G. Gulyamov, worker at the interkolkhoz public utility combine; T. Zaiyidbayeva, chairman of the Urtashakhrikhanskiy Kishlak Soviet; A. Salibayev, teacher at secondary school No. 28; labor veteran M. Sadirov; A. Mirzamatov, chairman of the Akhunbabayev Kolkhoz; and S. Mamarasulov, first secretary of the Andizhanskiy Obkom--expressed the feelings of their fellow countrymen who, like all the Soviet people, warmly approve of the Lennist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. The people of Pakhtaabadskiy Rayon, they stressed, are determined to greet the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth in a fitting manner and in the final year of the 5-year plan to increase their contribution to the struggle to secure a further expansion of agricultural production.

Sh.R. Rashidov sincerely and wholeheartedly thanked the organizations, collectives and all voters in the okrug for the great honor of being nominated by those present at the meeting, he gave an assurance that he would do his utmost to justify the voters' high trust. I regard this, he said, as clear evidence of the indissoluble unity of party and people and as an expression of unanimous support for the CPSU' wise domestic and foreign policy and for the fruitful work of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that worthy continuator of Lenin's great cause and ardent champion of peace and the people's happiness, our beloved Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

In our country elections to organs of state power always take place in an atmosphere of festivity and elation and is an event of great political significance. The current election campaign is also significant. [paragraph continues]

It is taking place at a time when the entire Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind are preparing to greet the 110th anniversary of the great V.I. Lenin's birth and the coming 26th CPSU Congress in a fitting manner.

In accordance with established tradition, preparations for the elections are everywhere accompanied by the summing up of the Soviets' work and by broad and businesslike discussion of unsolved problems and of the new tasks of economic and cultural building. I would like to point out with particular satisfaction that a good political and labor atmosphere prevails in our country. The Soviet people look to the future calmly and confidently, are living in peace and are making new plans and working selflessly to achieve them. The Soviet Union's international positions have grown stronger.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum and the speech delivered at it by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, which was programatic in depth and in its Marxist-Leninist analysis, attached particular importance to the current election campaign. In his speech, Leonid Ilich summed up the work done by the party and the Soviet people during the current 5-year plan and elaborated on the fundamental problems involved in further expanding the country's economy and increasing the people's prosperity.

The plenum stressed that under the party's leadership the country's working class, peasantry and people's intelligentsia have achieved remarkable successes in implementing the historic tasks put forward by the 25th CPSU Congress. The Soviet state's economic might increased immeasurably in the first 4 years of the current 5-year plan. The national income increased considerably and new targets were reached in the development of every sector of industry, construction and agriculture, making it possible to tackle the social program in a well-planned manner and to raise the Soviet people's living standards.

The party has appealed to the country's working people to make 1980 a year of shock work, of work in a Leninist manner, in order successfully to complete the 5-year plan. That appeal met with a unanimous response in the hearts of the Soviet people.

Together with the whole country, Soviet Socialist Uzbekistan is striding confidently forward, the candidate said. The great help received from all the Soviet peoples, especially the great Russian people, is vividly revealed in all the republic's achievements and successes. A mighty production, power, scientific and technical potential has been created in the republic. Moreover, it is being intensively increased year by year. There was an increase in the volume of industrial production last year. Compared with 1975 it was 42 percent higher in the machine building and metal-working industries, 54 percent higher in ferrous metallurgy and 32 percent higher in the chemical industry. Both the production and the range of consumer goods, to which voters drew most attention in their mandate at the last elections, were considerably increased.

In capital construction more than R5 billions worth of fixed capital was commissioned, which represents an increase of 12 percent for the year. A total of 70 major industrial installations and facilities have been built in the republic during the current 5-year plan period. Some 372,000 hectares of new land have been commissioned for agricutlural use. Last year alone more than 5.6 million square meters of housing, schools to accommodate 159,000 pupils, and kindergartens and creches to accommodate 51,000 children were built. [paragraph continues]

Since the start of the 5-year plan around 400,000 well-appointed apartments and hundreds of schools, hospitals, clubs, stores and other cultural and consumer facilities have been commissioned. All this reflects the genuine concern of Lenin's party for working people and for their health and well-being.

As always--and this has become our most important principle--the 5-year plan's social program is being fulfilled ahead of schedule, Sh.R. Rashidov pointed out. Real per capita income has increased by 12.8 percent as against the 11.4 percent provided for in the plan. Trade and the volume of consumer services have increased.

By intensively developing agriculture, workers in the fields and livestock units have succeeded in solving a wide range of problems and in creating a reliable basis for further expanding agricultural production. Above all, we have achieved the steady development of the cotton industry. Even under last year's extremely difficult conditions the republic's cottongrowers discharged with honor their patriotic duty to the motherland. A record harvest of 5,762,000 tons of raw cotton was gathered.

A decisive role in achieving this success was played by the help and constant concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, the mighty material and technical base of the republic's agriculture which has been built up, our remarkable cottongrowers' skill, and by party and Soviet organs' well thought-out action.

Considerable successes have been achieved in developing grain farming in the republic. For the first time 453,000 tons of rice and more than 1 million tons of corn were harvested, and Uzbekistan produced a total of 2,742,000 tons of grain crops.

The heroic work of the republic's farmers was paid tribute by the CPSU Central Committee and by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, who sent Uzbekistan's working people a warm and heartfelt greetings message.

On the whole, the candidate stressed, the years since the last election have been good ones. But, and this was stressed at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the party teaches the Soviet people not to indulge in ostentation and ballyhoo but to assess what is achieved self-critically and from a position of high exactingness.

There are enterprises in the republic which are failing to achieve the targets set for extremely important indicators. In capital construction deadlines for completing projects are missed and work quality is permitted to decline. There are also shortcomings in the work of transport and communications and in the organization of trade. Life shows that the prime cause of this is lack of organization, slack labor discipline and the inability to achieve good end results. The elimination of all these shortcomings is a paramount task for the republic's party and soviet organs and for economic leaders and the public at large.

Sh. R. Rashidov dwelt on the tasks facing the republic in the final year of the 5-year plan. These are difficult tasks, industrial output must be increased by 7 percent and agricultural output by 5.9 percent. Some R5,214,000, 000 in capital investment must be assimilated. It is planned to secure 80 percent of the total increase in production through increased labor productivity.

In line with the long-term social program elaborated at the 25th CPSU Congress, the 1980 plan envisages a further increase in the people's prosperity.

An exceptionally important task this year is to insure agriculture's further expansion. We must grow and harvest 5.8 million tons of raw cotton. Production of grain, including rice and corn, as well as vegetables, fruit, melon crops and grapes will increase considerably. Accelerating the expansion of the livestock industry is a paramount task.

In order to insure the smooth operation of every enterprise, kolkhoz, sovkhoz and labor collective we must sharply raise the standard of economic administration in the broadest sense. In this connection, more severe demands are being made of leaders at every level. The republic has many able organizers and authoritative and talented leaders.

But there are also others who work in an old-fashioned way. This is the reason for the unsatisfactory work of a number of enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum demanded that management personnel who fall behind the times be replaced without hesitation and that vigorous and creative-minded people, capable of insuring a businesslike and working atmosphere in collectives and reliance on science and progressive experience, be promoted more readily.

The party has always paid and continues to pay very great attention to improving the style of leadership. The multifaceted work of the Central Committee and its Politburo headed by that outstanding modern politician and statesman Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is a brilliant example of a Leninist style and of a truly scientific and creative approach to the solution of increased tasks. The main features of that approach are the ability to determine the main tasks, to choose the most effective methods and means of achieving the goals set, and unswervingly to finish what one has begun, and we must examine it constantly. Splendid experience of leadership work under the most complex conditions is revealed in Leonid Ilich's books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands."

These are the first supreme Soviet and local Soviet elections to be held since the adoption of the new Constitution, the speaker went on. The USSR Constitution is the most graphic and the fullest reflection of the new stage in the development of socialist democracy. The new fundamental law reliably guarantees the Soviet people's rights and protects their dignity.

On the basis of the new Constitution a lot of work is now being done to update Soviet law. The leadership of the Soviets has been improved, along with monitoring of the execution of the law. Our Soviets express the people's collective will, their authority and their hopes and aspirations. They comprise the finest representatives of every section of the population--workers, kolkhoz members and the intelligentsia and representatives of every nationality. Of the more than 100,000 candidates nominated for the republic's supreme and local Soviets in the present election, almost 70 percent are workers or kolkhoz members.

This composition allows the Soviets to structure their work in a businesslike manner and to influence all aspects of the population's life and work.

We are now on the eve of a great date--the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth. A true people's leader, ardent revolutionary, titan of world thought and the creator of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state, he has always lived and will continue to live in our hearts and minds, in our struggle and our work. V.I. Lenin's name and deeds are dear to all progressive-minded people in the world.

For millions of people on earth Lenin's name is a symbol of the world's social renewal. The banner of Lenin now flies over many countries in Europe, Asia and Latin America. The international communist movement has become a highly influential force. And, however great our enemies' malice, however much they slander our country, its aims and the fraternal socialist countries, we have always adhered and will continue to adhere firmly to the Leninist principles of peace, democracy and the building of communism. Together with the other socialist countries and all progressive forces, the Soviet Union is waging a stubborn and difficult struggle for the relaxation of tension, the consolidation of peace and security for the peoples, a halt to the arms race and the achievement of disarmament.

The CPSU's foreign policy is geared toward insuring international conditions conducive to the building of communism in the USSR, strengthening the positions of world socialism, supporting the peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress and toward preventing aggressive wars and consistently implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. This policy accords with the vital interests of all peoples and all the world's working people and meets with their complete understanding and support.

But, ignoring the Soviet Union's well-known peace-loving moves to secure real measures on disarmament and detente, imperialist circles, and the United States in particular, try to present USSR foreign policy in a false light, doing their utmost to whip up the arms race and interfering in other peoples' affairs, and try to alter the correlation of forces to their own advantage and to achieve military superiority. As a result of the adventurist policy and militarist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces there has recently been a considerable worsening of the international situation.

In his replies to questions from a PRAVDA correspondent Leonid Ilich Brezhnev gave a clear and principled assessment of the Soviet Union's stance in international affairs and convincingly exposed the intrigues of the enemies of peace and detente.

True to Lenin's banner and rallying unshakably around the CPSU and its Central Committee, the Soviet people, Sh. R. Rashidov stressed, have confidently entered the new year of 1980--the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, the year of the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism, and a year of active preparation for the 26th CPSU Congress. It is sure to be yet another happy, peaceful year and the most successful year yet at work and in all great deeds and achievements.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES VOTERS MEETING ON U.S. 'COLD WAR POLICY'

LD051536 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, February 5, TASS--The foreign policy of the CPSU embodies the Leninist principles of the international policy of the Soviet state. The CPSU is consistently and creatively heading for the consolidation of peace, international detente and disarmament. This was said today by Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, at a get-together with his electorate in one of Moscow's constituencies.

Viktor Grishin has been registered as candidate for the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

"Our entire experience, and specifically, recent developments show, he said, that the strengthening of peace and international security can be achieved only through consistent and vigorous struggle against the enemies of peace, against the aggressive forces of imperialism, the forces of international hegemonism that oppose our course for detente and disarmament by their course of international diktat, stepping up of the rms race, return to confrontation in the international arena. This course is now pursued by the leading quarters of the United States and this led to an aggravation of the international situation.

Seeking to justify its aggressive course, Grishin went on to say, the United States administration is speculating on the events in Afghanistan, is frightening people with an imaginary "Soviet threat." "The real reason for the turn of the United States leadership to a 'cold war' policy, he emphasized, is its anxiety over the growing strength and consolidation of the positions of socialism, the upsurge of the national liberation movement and simultaneously the weakening of the positions of imperialism."

Grishin declared that the Beijing leadership, which is "constantly coming out against peaceful coexistence, detente and disarmament" is playing the part of active accomplice of the reactionary imperialist forces.

Grishin emphasized in his speech that the working people of Moscow, at one with all other Soviet people, fully and entirely approve of the foreign policy of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Leonid Brezhnev's tireless activity in defence of peace.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE HEAD COMMENTS BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR LAKE PLACID

LD061918 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Text] A delegation of the 1980 Olympics Organizing Committee headed by its chairman, Comrade Novikov, is leaving for Lake Placid on 7 February to take part in the 82d session of the International Olympic Committee [IOC].

A TASS correspondent asked him before the departure to explain what is the aim of the delegation's trip and what he, as chairman of the Organizing Committee of the 22d Olympic games, could say on the campaign begun by the U.S. administration against the Olympic games in Moscow.

A report to participants at the session of the state of readiness for the Olympic events, the reception of participants and guests for the 22d Olympic games, Comrade Novikov said, is the basic aim of our trip. The Organizing Committee delegation, which includes Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, is going to the IOC with the knowledge that everything basic has already been done for the holding of the Moscow Olympics.

Our reports at all preceding sessions of the IOC were approved. We hope it will be the same at Lake Placid, and that when a few months later it will be Moscow's turn to receive the 83d session of the IOC on the eve of the opening of the Olympic games, the Organizing Committee and the Moscow Gorispolkom will be able to report the full preparedness for holding the 22d Olympic games.

Invitations to take part in the games were sent out to all national Olympic committees on 17 January 1980, and we are ready to meet all participants in the games with hospitality.

Regarding the campaign started by the U.S. administration against the 1980 Olympics in Moscow, Comrade Novikov continued, on this topic I can say the following: Moscow became the center for holding the 22d Olympic games as a result of a decision of the IOC adopted in October 1974. Carrying out or not carrying out the games, canceling or moving them, this should not depend on subjective points of view, or the zig-zags of politics of any figures.

In carrying out the preparations for the Olympiad we have been firmly adhering to the provisions of the Olympic Charter and have been and are precisely fulfilling all the commitments undertaken by us. In all these activities we have been receiving the support and assistance of the Soviet state, which has provided the IOC with a guarantee that during the holding of the games all Olympic regulations will be observed.

The Olympic games have entered the life of present day mankind not only as the most prestigious international sports competition, but also as an event promoting the creation of an atmosphere of mutual understanding, friendship and good-will in relations between peoples and promoting also the strengthening of peace.

We are confident, Comrade Novikov said, that good sense and tranquillity and understanding for the prospects of the development of the Olympic movement by the IOC, by the overwhelming majority of national Olympic committees and by international sports federations will not permit certain political forces to carry out their subversive plans both against the Moscow Olympiad and against the Olympic movement as a whole. Proceeding on this basis we are continuing in the most intensive way to prepare the 22d Olympic games, which will open in Moscow on 19 July at the Central Lenin Stadium.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING OF MOSCOW OLYMPICS BODY

LD041445 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 January 1980 frontpages a 1,400-word unattributed report entitled "To Meet the Olympiad-80" on a 22 January scheduled session of the city's "Commission for the Preparation and Staging of the 1980 Olympics," Olympics Commission. The report says that the meeting was chaired by "V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom," and that V.V. Grishin "spoke at the session."

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-5 FEBRUARY

LD060428 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 4-5 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

4 February

Belgorodskaya Oblast farmworkers are getting their first big consignment of tractors today from various industrial centers. In the present 5-year plan period almost half of the oblast's tractor fleet has been renovated. (0100 GMT)

Moldavian farmers have prepared seeds for spring sowing. This year new strains and hybrids of grain and pulses created by the Moldavian selection institutes will be sown on large areas. In the last 4 years the gross output of agricultural products in Moldavia has grown by nearly R1.5 billion. Larger interfarm enterprises have been set up, as have complexes and associations. Moldavia occupies one of the leading places in the country for procurement and production of vegetables. (0800 GMT)

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kirgizia have been fully provided with sugarbeet seeds. The amount delivered will enable this crop to be sown on an area of 40,000 hectares. All tilling and cultivating machinery has been repaired in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR as well as 80 percent of the tractor fleet. (1200 GMT)

5 February

Seed cleaning has been completed in Kurganskaya Oblast, where 500,000 tons has been prepared for spring sowing. Because of the wet autumn many of the seeds were damp and special equipment was used. For the first time in winter conditions over 60,000 tons of grain were dried, allowing farms to be fully supplied with seed in good condition. (0100 GMT)

Preparation of farm machinery for spring: In Mordovskaya ASSR 83 percent of all machinery is now ready. In Kurskaya Oblast almost three-quarters of tractors have been overhauled. The rate of work is higher than last year. In the Tatarskaya ASSR some 80 percent of tractors are ready. (0500 GMT)

PARTY, GOVERNMENT ORDER AID TO FARMS IN SPRING FIELDWORK

LD051405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Additional Measures To Prepare for and Carry Out Spring Fieldwork in 1980."

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have made it incumbent upon union republic communist party central committees and union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Procurements, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, party kraykoms, obkoms and raykoms, autonomous republic councils of ministers and local soviet ispolkoms, local agricultural organs and farm leaders to insure that spring fieldwork of a high agrotechnical standard is carried out in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises in 1980. To achieve this they must:

--Promptly complete the preparation of seeds and planting material, insure that they are in fine sowing condition, fully provide kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with high-quality seeds and carry out the complex of agrotechnical measures for tending winter crop sowings;

--Insure the effective utilization of organic and mineral fertilizers, chemical means of plant protection and other means of agricultural production chemicalization and improve the activity of Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association enterprises and organizations in providing farms with agrochemical services;

--Complete on all farms the preparation of the machinery and tractor pool for spring fieldwork no later than 2 weeks before it is due to start, paying special attention to the quality of machinery repairs;

--Insure the highly effective utilization of all irrigated and drained land, clean and repair land reclamation systems and installations and repair watering equipment in good time;

--Organize immediately the repair of machinery for fodder procurement and grain-harvesting and other harvesting equipment, insuring the full utilization of repair shop capacities at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and at enterprises of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture;

--Insure that farms have enough tractor drivers and machine operators, truck drivers and sprinkler operators for two-shift work by machinery and tractor units and insure the introduction of advanced methods of equipment utilization, widespread socialist competition among agricultural machine operators for maximum labor productivity and the maximum utilization of machinery's technical potential;

--Insure the proper organization of public catering and cultural, consumer and medical services in kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises during fieldswork.

The Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and other ministries and departments are to insure the delivery to agriculture in the first half of 1980, out of stocks allocated for 1980, of agricultural machinery and also spare parts for tractors, trucks, soil cultivation and sowing machinery, machines for unloading caked loads, excavators, earth-moving and construction equipment and heavy-duty pumps and also electrical equipment for trucks and tractors, roller chains, rubber articles and bearings of the designated types and within set deadlines.

Special attention was drawn to the supply of spare parts evenly among the various republics, krays and oblasts.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are permitted to alter, in February-May 1980, by agreement with the Ministry of Railways and union republic councils of ministers and depending on the prevailing conditions, schedules for the supply of tractors, agricultural machinery, spare parts and mineral fertilizers to individual republics in accordance with stocks allocated for the first and second quarters of 1980.

Extra items of agricultural machinery, equipment, spare parts, batteries and certain materials and chemical means of plant protection are being allocated for kolkhoz and sovkhoz needs. The USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture is instructed, by agreement with the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, to distribute the materials, equipment and machinery among consumers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is instructed to distribute pesticides allocated in accordance with this resolution.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and their local organs are instructed to adopt immediate measures to accelerate the shipment of fuels and lubricants to kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises with a view to creating stocks of petroleum products at every farm prior to the start of spring fieldwork in quantities which will insure the continuous operation of the machinery and tractor pool during the spring fieldwork period, to eliminate existing shortcomings in the expenditure of fuels and lubricants, to insure their effective use, to improve the organization of the norm fixing, recording and storage of petroleum products and to elaborate and implement measures to insure safekeeping and prevent overexpenditure of fuels and lubricants materials at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises.

USSR Gossnab, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemicals Industry, the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and other ministries are ordered to insure the priority delivery (irrespective of the level of fulfillment of the production plan) to agriculture and the water resources sector of standard electric lamps, metal working tools, paints and varnishes, sulfonated coal, metal-cutting machine tools, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, metal goods, steel, cast iron and asbestos-cement pipes, slate, roofing materials, builder's glass hydraulic brake fluid and sulfuric acid, cement and calcium carbide allocated for the first half of 1980.

The Ministry of Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemicals Industry and other ministries are ordered to insure the priority delivery (irrespective of the level of fulfillment of the polyethylene production plan) to agriculture and the water resources sector of the entire quantity of polyethylene film by the set deadline.

USSR Gossnab and the relevant ministries are instructed to deliver in 1980, on a priority basis (irrespective of the fulfillment of the production plan) and in accordance with allocated stocks, rolled ferrous and nonferrous metals, pipes, materials, billets and complete sets of articles to enterprises producing tractors, trucks, trailers, earth-moving equipment, agricultural machinery and spare parts, including products manufactured in accordance with additional targets laid down by this resolution.

USSR Gossnab and the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry are to insure the priority delivery of motor vehicle batteries to agriculture in 1980, in accordance with stocks allocated for the first half of the year.

USSR Gossnab and union republic councils of ministers are instructed to deliver to agriculture in the first half of 1980 at least one-half of the annual stocks of commercial timber and lumber.

The USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are given the task of manufacturing and supplying to procurement and trading organizations wooden crates for packing fruit and vegetables. The Ministry of Railways is ordered to insure the supply of freight cars and the shipment of these crates on delivery.

The union republic councils of ministers are permitted, as an exception, to enlist tractor drivers and machine operators from industrial, transport and other enterprises and institutions and organizations for spring fieldwork in 1980 at kolkhozes and sovkhozes which are short of machine operators on the terms laid down by the USSR Council of Ministers Resolution No 231 of 21 April 1971.

The USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is instructed to explain the pay rates of tractor drivers and machine operators assigned to spring fieldwork at kolkhozes and sovkhozes on the terms which were in force in 1979.

USSR Gosbank is permitted, as an exception, before 1 November 1980, to grant certain kolkhoz in temporary financial difficulties, short-term credits to pay for spare parts and materials required for repair needs, for work on the repair and technical servicing of the machinery and tractor pool and trucks, and for mechanized agricultural and transport operations performed by them and to pay for petroleum products and fodder, for expenditure connected with exchange of seeds (including their transportation), for seeds allocated out of state resources, mineral fertilizers, herbicides and toxic chemicals, for the purchase of young cattle and for kolkhoz members' remuneration. In accordance with the long-term credit plan, USSR Gosbank is permitted, as an exception, in 1980 to grant certain sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises and enterprises and organizations of the USSR State Committees for the supply of production equipment for Agriculture and the Soyuzselkhozkhimiya association long-term credit for expenditure on the construction and modernization of mineral fertilizer storage facilities, machinery yards, uncovered parking places for tractors and trucks, shops for assembling agricultural equipment which arrives unassembled and also stations and centers for technical servicing over and above the volume of capital investments laid down for 1980 and commensurate with the search for local physical and technical resources.

The Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet and the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet are ordered to insure the priority (in accordance with the plan) supply of freight cars, ships and containers for the shipment of machinery, equipment, seeds, spare parts, rolled metals, timber and construction materials, petroleum products, construction structures, mineral fertilizers, fodder salt, phosphates, pesticides and other materials required for preparing and carrying out spring fieldwork and to establish control over the movement along railroads and waterways of trains and ships carrying freight destined for agriculture and for the construction of irrigation and drainage systems and projects.

USSR Gossnab, union republic councils of ministers and USSR ministries and departments are to insure in 1980 the sale to kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations above-norm materials, spare parts, transport facilities, tools, machine tools and other equipment or items not in use at enterprises and construction sites but which are needed by agriculture.

Union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are ordered to adopt immediate measures to accelerate the shipment from railroad stations of all freight bound for Selkhoztekhnika associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations.

The union republic councils of ministers, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture are instructed to insure the economical use of physical resources allocated for 1980 to agriculture and the water resources sector.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, agricultural and water resources organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, industrial and transport enterprises and organizations, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum, will make every effort to successfully fulfill tasks on the further development of agriculture in 1980 and will adopt all measures to insure the prompt preparation of the farms' material and technical base and carry out spring fieldwork of a high agrotechnical standard.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ASSESSES JANUARY STOCKFARMING WORK

LD052254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Agriculture today drew up preliminary results of stockfarming work in January. As our correspondent was informed in the main stockfarming department, in that month the number of cattle in sovkhoz and kolkhoz was greater than in the same period last year. Measures are being taken on farms to prevent a decrease in herds and to obtain as many young animals as possible in the spring, including some for sales to individual subsidary farms of collective farms and state farm workers. Wintering is taking place under conditions of a fodder shortage.

However, despite this many farms are not lowering productivity and are selling cattle in a higher weight condition than last winter. The production of milk has decreased slightly in republics such as the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Belorussia and Lithuania. Reserves are being sought to add to winter fodder stocks. Twig fodder and straw is being laid in and pine needle vitamin meal is being prepared. A total 1.3 million tons of additional fodder has been obtained during the month. But this reserve, specialists think is not yet being used everywhere. Little initiative is being shown on farms in Tulskaya, Pskovskaya, Lipetskaya and a number of other oblasts.

AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY AIDE OUTLINES MEASURES TO RAISE YIELDS

LD052312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2115 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] A Ukrainian-Moldavian interrepublican scientific-production conference on agriculture was held at the beginning of the year. Sadko, deputy chairman of the southern section of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, gave an interview on agricultural problems.

He said that stable harvests, particularly of grain crops, are required from one year to another. In the Ukraine in the past 15 years tractor power has increased five-fold; there has been a 50 percent increase in the number of combine harvesters; twice as much mineral fertilizer is now being used; the area under irrigation is almost four times as great. Better farming methods are being used and high-yield varieties of crops are being sown. As a result of all this average yield has increased more than 50 percent; in the past 4 years alone it has increased by more than 2 quintals per hectare. But for uniformly good harvests at an even higher level, the main thing is to improve soil fertility, particularly by the use of organic fertilizer. To maintain and increase soil fertility in the Ukraine (?about 400 million tons) of organic fertilizer are needed each year. That is about half as much again as is being used at present. Improved plowing methods and measures to prevent soil erosion will also help.

Tests conducted by scientists on a particular farm plot from which a yield of 30-40 quintals per hectare of winter wheat was being obtained showed that, with strict observance of all recommended methods, this could be increased to 50-60 quintals per hectare.

BASHKIR OFFICIAL NOTES STOCKRAISING PROBLEMS

LD052358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0907 GMT 5 Feb 80 LD

[Summary] (Boris Ilich Petrov), the Bashkirskaya ASSR's first deputy minister of agriculture, had the following to say to correspondent (Liliana Sokolova) on the wintering of livestock in the republic: [begin recording] In the Baskirskaya ASSR, stock is wintered for some 7 months, during which 60-65 percent of animal husbandry products have to be produced. This season, matters are made worse by the fact that the level of fodder supplies is low, amounting to 6 to 7 fodder units per standard transferrable head per day.

The remedy lies primarily in the strict observance of timetables on stock farms and insuring the careful preparation of all feedstuffs. I mean, above all, the shredding of straw, which this year amounts to a considerable proportion of the daily rations of stock, and in preparing shredded mixed fodder--not only shredding it but giving it thermal and chemical processing, adding the necessary chemicals. This year, because of the shortage of albumen in the fodder ration, it is very important to supplement it from other sources. Most farms are coping successfully with their plans for production and procurement of animal husbandry products.

"True, some farms, because of poor supplies and sometimes because of inadequate organization in stock farms, are obtaining lower yields than last year and are procuring less animal husbandry products, especially milk, than last year. But these collectives and their managers and specialists are trying to take steps to eliminate shortcomings and to insure that the plans for production and procurement of animal husbandry products are fulfilled."

This year we have been given big tasks in increasing output of all animal husbandry products. However, the 5-year plan should be fulfilled. [end recording]

SOLOMENTSEV ADDRESSES VOLGA-URALS STOCKFARMING CONFERENCE

LD070640 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 6 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] A zonal conference on problems of increasing the production of milk and meat has taken place in Kuybyshev. Our correspondent, (Lidiya Krechetova) reports:

Participating in this serious, businesslike conversation were the directors of party and administrative organs, representatives of ministries and departments, eminent scientists as well as stockfarming workers and managers of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of 11 republics and oblasts of the Volga Region and the southern Urals. This region is responsible for one-quarter of the production of the RSFSR's stockfarming produce. Stockfarming is an ancient traditional industry here. Nevertheless, many of the farms are not using accumulated experience and the available reserves. The level planned for the 5-year plan period of growth of production of produce has not yet been achieved. Milk yields remain low.

The report by All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences Academician (Solntsev), director of the All-Union Stockfarming Institute, mentioned the following fact: By raising the quality of fodders, it would be possible to increase production of milk and meat by 35-40 percent. The quality of fodders is especially low in Ulyanovskaya and Penzenskaya oblasts and the Kalmykskaya ASSR.

The participants in the meeting made a profound analysis of the situation in stockfarming and disclosed the available reserves.

Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conference and made a speech.

KHOREZMSKAYA OBLAST TRACTOR REPAIRS DONE POORLY

LD051024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Feb 80 LD

[Text] These days the overhaul of agricultural machinery is proceeding under special attention of the people's control committee, primarily in the places where spring comes in early, for example in Central Asia.

Great concern of the controllers has been evoked by the work of enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture in Khorezmskaya Oblast. The plan was to repair 975 tractors by the end of this March. However, so far only 465 machines have been brought to repair shops. The rest are still waiting for their turn in kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Furthermore, of those brought to repair shops only 110 have been overhauled.

Things are turning out very badly in (Tashtakoverskiy), Khivskiy and (Khazaraspskiy) rayons. Here only 3 to 4 percent of tractors have been repaired, although they will have to take to the fields in early April.

Can this sort of work be called an overhaul? The tractors are returned to farms without lights, with broken glass, with engines that will not start, without connecting pipes and ventilators. It would seem that those in charge of repair shops in Khorezmskaya Oblast believe that as long as there is an engine everything is all right.

The oblast People's Control Committee has thus far resorted only to disciplinary reprimands and demanded that things be rectified as soon as possible. Strict warning has been issued to Khusainov, deputy head of the oblast agricultural directorate, and to Ibraginov, deputy head of the oblast association of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

Preparations for spring sowing are under the scrutiny of people's control committees in the Ukraine, Lithuania and Ivanovskaya, Kalininskaya, Omskaya and other oblasts.